

# The Times-Democrat.

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LIMA, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## A HAPPY COMBINATION

Candidate Bryan Finds One at Jefferson City.

## NAMES SUGGEST HIS IDEAS.

In a City Named After Jefferson and Ruled by Mayor Silver the Orator Finds a Chance For a Play on Words.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 17.—Governor Stone and Mayor Silver met Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at the station at Jefferson City. There was an immense crowd around the depot, and when the nominee alighted he was enthusiastically applauded. The party was taken to a hotel near the depot in Governor Stone's carriage. Mr. Bland introduced Mr. Bryan. In introducing him Mr. Bland said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure to introduce to you the next president of the United States. [Applause.] I served with Mr. Bryan for three years in the house of representatives and I know him thoroughly. I know his heart is with the people in this fight. Missouri will roll up for him 50,000 in next November and we will carry the rest of the western states.

It was few minutes before the nominee could proceed owing to applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have just been thinking where I could find in this country a combination of circumstances which would make a speech pleasant. Here in this city, named after the greatest Democrat who ever lived, Thomas Jefferson, the greatest constructive statesman whom the world has ever seen, and in the congressional district of one of the most gallant leaders that the Democracy has ever known, I found a place where I could make a speech which would be a compliment to the people of this state and to the people of this country.

Now, can you think of any combination that beats that, my friends? Thomas Jefferson, Dick Bland, this Stone and Mayor Silver. [Applause.] I am at home here, my friends. I am glad to learn that there is no objection in this district in the Democratic party to the name of Mr. Bland for congress. We need him here, and if it is not to be his privilege to sign a bill which will restore silver to its old place by the side of gold, it may be some higher honor to introduce and give his name to a bill that will open the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver.

Ten Thousand at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Ten thousand people stood packed in the thoroughfare in front of the Coates house and howled themselves into a frenzy of enthusiasm over William J. Bryan. The cheering was kept up with an occasional lull, until the distinguished free silver advocate appeared on the balcony of the hotel. Then the vast throng broke out with redoubled energy and gave him an ovation that was not unlike that which he received after his famous speech at the Chicago convention.

Hon. Henry S. Julian introduced the silver orator. Mr. Bryan said that he would not make a political speech, but in the presence of so many interested people he would be compelled to break his promise for just a few moments. He then discussed the silver issue.

During the course of Mr. Bryan's speech he paid a tribute to ex-Governor Russell, whose sudden death filled his heart with sadness. He respected the opinions of those who differed from him.

## REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Some Committee Men Want McKinley to Open Campaign West.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Before the adjournment of the Republican national executive committee the following were agreed upon as members of the advisory committee: General Russell A. Alger, Michigan; S. W. Allerton, Illinois; H. Clay Evans, Tennessee; Senator Shoup, Idaho; Senator Reardon, Proctor, Vermont; Governor Merriam, Minnesota; ex-Governor Long, Florida; William H. Pinckney, Massachusetts.

It is reported that the committee while at Canton will make every effort to induce Mr. McKinley to make a trip through the west, or at least to deliver some speeches in that section of the country.

Some of the western committeemen are strongly in favor of having the campaign opened in Omaha or Lincoln, Neb.

## Union Silver Party.

LANSING, Mich., July 17.—There were 225 delegates present at the afternoon session with 11 out of 18 congressional districts represented. F. C. Watkins of Belding (ex-Republican) was made permanent chairman, and ex-Congressman George F. Richardson (Democrat) secretary. The new state party was born and christened the Union Silver party. Thirty-four delegates were elected to attend the national free silver convention at St. Louis. They were instructed "to vote as a unit to the end that all the silver forces in the United States may be united in the great battle for emancipation of the people." A resolution instructing them to vote for Bryan and Sewall was withdrawn.

## Peddler Attempts Murder.

KENTON, O., July 17.—The officers have been trying to capture Emanuel Wingfield, who attempted to kill Mary Smith and steal \$400 from her near Lane Wingfield and the Smith woman have been traveling over the country selling notions. He struck her on the head and left her for dead, taking the \$400 from her clothes. He was chased into a wood near here, but escaped in a darkness. He slightly wounded Frank Wilson with a shot when the latter attempted to stop him.

Whitney Declines Himself Out.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Mr. W. C. Whitney has sent out the following dispatch: "Will you be kind enough to correct the statement that I desired the

endorsement by the state organization of the Chicago ticket. There are no possible conditions or circumstances that would induce me to vote for it or assist it."

## Hillsboro Bank Closes.

HILLSBORO, O., July 17.—The First National bank has closed its doors. The directors are preparing a statement. It is understood creditors will not suffer loss.

## ORE HANDLERS DROWNED.

Many Persons Perish in Cuyahoga River By Capsizing of a Boat.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Several lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7:30 p. m. on the old river bed near the ore docks of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad company. The ore handlers had just quit work for the day and were waiting their turns to cross the branch of the river on the flat-bottomed ferry boat which they had provided for their own use.

A number of the men had crossed. When the ferry reached the dock the last time at least 20 men crowded upon it. The boat, 30 feet long and about 14 feet wide, would carry safely not more than a dozen persons. The stream is not wide, however, and in the hurry the ore handlers had no thought of danger. The boat was pushed from the shore and was being propelled across the stream.

When about half over it began to sink. Then as the men rushed to the side it turned over. All the occupants were thrown into the water. Those who remained on the bank, alarmed at the capsizing of the little craft, at once threw life preservers and planks to the unfortunate men, but most of them sank like lead. A few, however, managed to swim ashore, while one or two were picked up by a tug.

The first report of the accident placed the number of dead at 22, but that proved to have been an exaggeration. The life saving crew, whose station is near the scene of the accident, was summoned at once and the work of recovering the bodies from the river was begun. Within half an hour seven corpses had been laid side by side upon the dock, but the life savers continued the work.

Richard Masten, chief engineer of the steamer Bessemer, which the men had been unloading, was on the ferry when it overturned. He thinks there must have been 30 or more men on the frail craft. The boat was floating all right, he says, until the steamer Aragon, a big ore carrier, came down the river. The swell from that vessel caused it to rock and the men became alarmed. Many of them rushed to the side and jumped overboard before the boat capsized. The wash from the Aragon carried them under the water and several of them were drowned before help could reach them.

"The men struggled frantically," says Mr. Masten, "to save themselves, but they seemed powerless. When I saw the boat was going over I decided to stay with it. That is what saved my life. I let the boat turn over on me, and by putting my head above the water underneath it I escaped the swell from the steamer and came out all right."

Two boys, Bernard Patton, 15, and Martin Corrigan, 16, were in the boat and both saved themselves by swimming. After the 10 bodies had been taken from the water they were conveyed to the morgue for identification. William Burlew, a press man, went to the river to see the excitement, fell off an abutment and was drowned. The river is still being dragged for more bodies.

## Dr. Shay's Troubles.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Miss Elizabeth Devaney of Pittsburgh entered suit in the United States court against Dr. Oscar Shay of East Liverpool for \$10,000 for breach of promise. Dr. Shay is a young physician who two months ago married Miss Etta Worcester, daughter of a prominent manufacturer. Miss Worcester is his second wife, his first wife having died within a year of her marriage.

## AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED.

Business Meeting of the Hibernians.

## An Imposing Parade.

DETROIT, July 17.—The business session of the Hibernians international convention was devoted mainly to discussions of and amendments to the by-laws of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Bishop Foley congratulated the delegates on the progress made and the fact that the gathering was daily adding light to the order.

The ladies' auxiliary, who Wednesday secured the adoption of their constitution and formed a national women's organization, also held a business session.

The feature was an imposing street parade during the afternoon. The Detroit and Windsor Catholic military and civil organizations, the Hibernian Knights of Toledo and several bands escorted a long line of delegates and other A. O. H. men through the principal streets of the city.

The Montreal delegates are working ambitiously to secure the next convention in their city. New York, Baltimore and Saratoga are also candidates.

## Here's Your Chance.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont is anxious to dispose of her marble cottage in Newport. She asks \$1,000,000 for it. It cost her former husband, William K. Vanderbilt, \$2,000,000.

## Does Not a Candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Eugene V. Debs has written a letter to a Populist in this city in which he says he is not a candidate for the Populist nomination for the presidency.

## Indicted For Murder.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 17.—Harry Hill and Lee Miller, the men who, it is claimed, killed Albert Dawson, have been indicted by the grand jury for murder.

## FOUND DEAD IN A TENT.

Death of Ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts.

## ON A FISHING EXPEDITION.

While Ex-Governor Russell and a Party of Friends Are in Camp in the Wilds of Canada He Suddenly Dies.

QUEBEC, July 17.—Ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts was found dead Thursday morning in his fishing camp at Adelaide, near Grand Palos, Quebec.



He passed through Montreal in the best of health, and was then on his way to the salmon grounds in Caspe. The particulars of his death are very meager.

## News at Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—The first news of ex-Governor Russell's death was received with almost absolute incredulity on the streets of this city. Even members of the law firm with which he was associated refused to look upon the matter seriously when asked if they were able to verify the rumor.

It was not until after the wires had been busy for some time that verification of the sad news was obtained. The most that could be learned until late was contained in the following telegram to Mr. Joseph B. Russell, brother of the ex-governor, signed by Colonel Harry E. Russell.

Will found dead in bed this morning. Death painful. Probably heart disease. Start for Boston at once.

Mr. Russell was in Canada by invitation of Mr. R. F. Dutton of Boston, for the purpose of rest.

## Biography.

William Eustis Russell was born in Cambridge on Jan. 6, 1857, within the shadow of the university, from which he was graduated in 1879. He received his early training in the public schools of Cambridge, in which he prepared for Harvard college, entering that institution in 1879.

After his graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in the April term of 1882. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. In 1886 Mr. Russell was elected mayor of Cambridge. He held the reins of government in the mayor's office for three terms. Mr. Russell was married to Margaret Swan, daughter of the late Joshua Swan of Cambridge, June 4, 1885. They had three children, two sons and one daughter. In 1888 he was nominated for governor, and while defeated by Governor Ames he polled nearly 1,000 votes more than were cast for Mr. Cleveland for president.

He worked incessantly, making the tariff and Mr. Cleveland's record the leading topics of his speeches. He was nominated again in 1892 and was elected over Mr. Brackett. In 1894 he was successful over Charles H. Allen of Lowell.

In 1892, the presidential year, he defeated William H. Taft by a plurality of 2,500 votes, while Benjamin Harrison carried the state by a plurality of 30,000. He retired from office at the end of his third term and resumed the practice of law.

## Sad News For Family.

MANCHESTER-BY-SEA, Mass., July 17.—The family of ex-Governor Russell, including Mrs. Russell and the three children, William Eustis, Jr., Richard Manning and Margaret, who are spending the summer in a quiet cottage overlooking the bay, were in ignorance of the cloud of sadness overhanging them until a telegram from Colonel H. E. Russell was received announcing the death of Mr. Russell. Apparently dazed at first Mrs. Russell, as the significance of the sad news grew upon her, seemed to be bearing up well. Ex-Governor Russell's brother, Joseph B., arrived about an hour later and was immediately closeted with the widow and children.

Mr. Russell left his family here on Monday for his pleasure trip to Quebec, accompanied by his brother, Colonel H. E. Russell, and William Peabody. He was in good health. That he was somewhat fatigued after his active and onerous work at the Chicago convention was known.

Mrs. Russell was preparing to take her children to the Essex County Club, where the usual children's entertainment was to be given during the afternoon. When the news was announced at the club a shadow was thrown over the tennis tournament and the entertainment. Telegrams from all sections of the country expressing condolences are pouring in.

Mrs. Russell, the mother of the dead statesman, is at Crawford's North, in the White mountains.

## Bryan's Message of Condolence.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Just before the train left Sedalia Mr. Bryan received a telegram announcing the sudden death of ex-Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were greatly shocked at the news, and Mr. Bryan at once indicated the following telegram:

Mrs. William E. Russell, Cambridge, Mass.: I have just learned of the sudden death of Governor Russell and hasten to express to you my profound sympathy. Your husband and

friends were legion and they all share your sorrow.

W. J. BRYAN.

## Professor McDowell Resigns.

MILLER, N. H., O., July 17.—Professor J. A. McDowell tendered his resignation as superintendent of the schools here, which was accepted. He had been hired for two years longer before the Democratic congressional convention met at Webster, but that convention nominated the professor for congress, hence his resignation.

## VISITED BY VETERANS.

A Special Train of Major McKinley's Army Comrades Calls on Him.

CANTON, O., July 17.—Five hundred old comrades, veterans of the war, called on Governor McKinley. They came from Cleveland on a special train and they called to congratulate him as "comrades" and not as Republicans or Democrats, as their spokesman said.

The bronze-badged veterans lined up handsomely and marched with vigor to the music of Fahy's military band, which they brought with them. The company represented the Soldiers' and Sailors' union of Cuyahoga county. Two Grand Army posts of Canton and the Canton troop of horsemen escorted them to McKinley's home, where thousands of citizens were gathered. Addresses were made by Commander Hugh Buckley, Senator W. T. Clark, Rev. George Peffer, E. L. Patterson, C. C. Dewstoe, Captain Bohm and Major W. L. Gleason, to which Major McKinley responded.

Major McKinley spoke in part as follows: Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to meet as my home my comrades in the civil war. The ties of fraternity and friendship grow stronger and dearer as the years recede and the old guard one by one is called home. Your presence revives many patriotic memories; it recalls many stirring and glorious events.

To have been a faithful soldier of the union is no less a source of joy in your advancing years and infirmities than a precious legacy for family and friends. It blesses who give, and enriches he who receives. It is a record of patriotism and service in the severest trials of our history.

By far the larger number of our old comrades of the Grand Army are sleeping in "their silent tents" beyond the river, but though death has desecrated our ranks, it is a consoling reflection that more than a million of our comrades still survive. It is a gratifying thought that those who served their country best in war have always been among our best and truest citizens in peace.

It is in the living present, however, and its duties and responsibilities, that every old soldier is now most deeply interested. Each new engagement of the war brought its own new trials and perils to face and bravely overcome. The devotion to discipline and duty which distinguished them then has kept the old soldiers true and steady ever since [Applause].

They have not faltered and will not falter now. There has been no time since they laid down their arms when we had greater need for patriotic men than now; and the response to the crisis of the hour will come from all all sections of our common country. We have reached a point in our history when all men who love their country must unite to defeat by their ballots the forces which now assault the country's honor.

## Shrinkage in Employees.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The annual report of Hon. J. W. Knaub, inspector of workshops and factories, was filed with Governor Bansholf. The statistical part alone covers a space of one foot wide and 13,973 2-1/2 feet long, or more than two and one-half miles. Assuming that but one-fourth the factories in the state were inspected, Mr. Knaub estimates that 58,952 less persons were employed in 1895 than in 1894, a loss in wages of \$22,991,280.

## ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday.—The Standing.

| CLUB       | W. | L. | P.  | C.           | CLUB | W. | L. | P. | C. |
|------------|----|----|-----|--------------|------|----|----|----|----|
| Chicago    | 28 | 24 | 388 | Brooklyn     | 3    | 12 | 4  |    |    |
| Baltimore  | 47 | 24 | 681 | Philadelphia | 25   | 31 | 42 |    |    |
| Cleveland  | 48 | 24 | 637 | Washington   | 31   | 37 | 45 |    |    |
| Boston     | 11 | 31 | 391 | New York     | 35   | 31 | 41 |    |    |
| Chicago    | 42 | 6  | 54  | St. Louis    | 30   | 35 | 45 |    |    |
| Pittsburgh | 35 | 34 | 57  | Louisville   | 17   | 31 | 30 |    |    |

AT CLEVELAND.—Cleveland 1 0 1 0 0 5 0 — 7 9 5  
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 0 5  
Batteries—Cappi and Zimmer, Stavots and Bergen. Umpire—Hurst.

AT LOUISVILLE.—St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 4  
Brooklyn 1 1 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 — 7 11 4  
Batteries—Dorah and Murphy, Payne and Girm. Umpire—Lynch.

AT PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 8 8  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 — 5 12 3  
Batteries—Frazier and Warner, Sullivan and Farrell. Umpire—McFarland.

AT CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 — 5 10 0  
Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 5 8  
Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz, McMahon and Clarke. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.—Chicago 2 0 6 0 1 3 0 5 0 — 17 17 3  
Washington 0 0 1 3 1 1 0 0 2 — 8 12 4  
Batteries—Ferry and Donohue; Kirt and McGuire. Umpire—Kinsie.

## Western League.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 5.  
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 14; Columbus, 8.  
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Detroit, 4.  
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Grand Rapids, 5.

## Interstate League.

At New Castle, Pa.—New Castle, 5; Jackson, 2.  
At Wheeling—Wheeling, 1; Toledo, 6.  
At Washington, Pa.—Washington, 9; Fort Wayne, 6.  
At Youngstown—Youngstown, 13; Saginaw, 9.

## Turf Winners.

At Kansas City—Coraean, Disturbance, Southern Lady, Di McAllister, Phil Thompson, Night Lark.

At St. Louis—Bitter's Sister, Aunt Jane, Darr-I Bertha, Devant, Harry Duke.

At Cincinnati—Mate, First Mate, Sir Dilke, Once More, Ramona.

At New York—Neghton, Sir Francis, Ameer Sepoy, Lady Mollie, Telegram, Takeaway.

At Lakewood, Ind.—Bryan, Marina E, Sole Mareel, Nikita, Cossack.

At Saginaw, Mich.—Lambie, Derby Princess.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia and Ohio—Fair, warmer, Saturday, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Indiana—Fair, warmer; easterly winds, becoming southeasterly.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Largest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE BAPTIST MEETING.

President Chapman Delivers His Annual Address.

## THE MEMBERSHIP GROWTH.

Governor Upham Delivers an Address of Welcome—Discussion of Various Subjects Pertaining to Young People's Church Work.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Twelve thousand people attended the evening session of the Baptist meeting. President John H. Chapman of Chicago delivered his annual address, reviewing the progress made by the Baptist Young People's union. He predicted a continued growth of membership and the extension of the work of the union throughout the world. Governor W. H. Upham delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city. The Rev. E. W. White welcomed the visitors to the Milwaukee Baptist churches and E. W. Drake in behalf of the Milwaukee Baptist Young People's union.

The Rev. E. M. Potat of New Haven responded for the board of managers and the delegates and told the Milwaukee people that the visitors were all delighted to be here. Music was furnished by the choir of 1,000 voices.

The committee on new members and prayer meetings met at Lincoln hall and listened to an address upon "An Ideal Prayer Meeting" by the Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., of Helena, Neb. At 4:45 o'clock an open parliament began, conducted by W. H. Groat of Chicago. The discussion was on "The Young People of the Church and Congregation."

A. J. Thomas, D. D., of Greenville, S. C., read a paper on "The Gospel and Printers' Ink." The open parliament was conducted by Rev. D. T. Denman of Hannibal, Mo. The topic was "How Can We Promote Good Reading in the Church and Community?"

## DEATH CLOSED HER VIGILS.

Waited Twenty Years For the Husband Who Did Not Return.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 17.—Mrs. Christiana Beyerma died here, aged 70 years. Her husband deserted her some 20 years ago, after squandering her fortune, and ever since that date she has awaited his return. She kept their bed prepared for him just as if he might drop in at any time, and she was anxious that the house should be ready for him. She had money in small quantities scattered all over the house.

## Kansas Divorce Law Unconstitutional.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 17.—The Kansas court of appeals handed down a divorce decision that holds as unconstitutional the divorce law of the state for 25 years, and affects nearly 30,000 decrees and vast property rights adjudicated under those decrees. The decision, which was handed down by Judge Denison, Judges Johnson and Call concurring, holds that the law conflicts with the constitution of Kansas.

## Coal Miners Confering.

PITTSBURGH, July 17.—The coal miners of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers are holding a joint convention at Monongahela City to decide upon a course regarding the reductions offered by the operators in the upper pools. A number of the mines have been idle for some time because the operators posted notices of reductions, and a general strike of the river miners may be ordered.

## Ice Cream and Cake

Will be served in Ed. Wise's old room, corner Lima House. Saturday, July 18th. Price 10 cents. The W. V. R. U. will have charge.

## Ready Made Sheets

And Pillow Cases at prices less than the cost of material, at Feltz's. 44t

## All Our Light Weights!

CONSISTING OF

Summer Clothing.

Underwear.

Straw Hats AND

Duck Trousers

Will go at Reduced Prices.

We need money and room for our Fall Stock.

LOEMENSTEIN BROS.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,

28 and 30 Union Block, - - - Public Square.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## WAS A NOISY FOURTH

FIREWORKS PLAY CHEATER THAN  
USUAL THIS YEAR.

Something about the making of Fire Displays and Crackers of various sorts and what they cost. Many fireworks made in America.

On account of the presidential campaign the fireworks part of the celebration of the Fourth of July was more noisy this year than ever.

It seems to be the general impression that all the fireworks are made in China or Japan. Such is not the case, however. While they furnish us with the small fireworks, which they are enabled to make cheaply on account of cheap labor, they are unable to compete with the Americans in the manufacture of set pieces and displays.

Most of the fireworks used in the east of this country are made on Staten Island. The firm in New York has a plant at Graniteville, which employs over 300 persons and is kept running all the year. Besides this there are several other plants on the island.

The ingredients and methods of putting fireworks together are kept somewhat of a secret by the manufacturers. They say, however, that they are composed mainly of gunpowder, saltpeter, charcoal and meal powder. Chemicals are used to produce the desired colors. Nitrate of barium makes a green light. Sodium makes a yellow. The calcium compounds produce the shades of red. The stars are made of saltpeter, gunpowder and sulphur, with gum and spirits of wine.

To make a roman candle or rocket the paper is cut into strips and rolled into tubes. The tubes are dried and filled either by hand or by machinery. Sand is put in the candle first and pressed tight. Gunpowder is then put in in sufficient quantity to give the desired force. Balls or stars are then put in with alternate layers of gunpowder until the tube is filled. Colored paper is pasted on the outside and the candle is complete.

Automatic set pieces are the newest thing this year. There is a full sized figure representing a bicycle and rider that is completely outlined with fireworks. Upon lighting the fuse the wheels begin to revolve and the rider's legs to move. There are also a kicking donkey and a jumping jack, which work on the same principle. These pieces can be purchased for \$10.

Besides the pyrotechnics for night displays, there are also fireworks to use in the daytime. These consist of bombs which, when fired into the air, develop into animals and various unexplainable objects conceived in the minds of the Japanese.

Water fireworks are also made which produce many pleasing and wonderful effects. The list includes diving geyser, flying fish, fountains, sea serpents and volcanoes.

Cannon crackers are already very scarce. Last year the American cannon cracker was used to a great extent, and for that reason dealers did not give their usual orders to the foreign manufacturers. The American cracker made the greater noise, but was pronounced dangerous, and laws have been passed prohibiting its use in New York.

A good assortment of fireworks suitable for a private display may be purchased for \$5.00. The most extensive single piece on the market is a set piece entitled "Agriculture." It is listed at \$1,500. There are a large number of exhibition designs which cost from \$400 to \$700 each.

Great care must be taken by the dealer to prevent his stock from taking fire. Large signs with "Fireworks, No Smoking," on them are placed in conspicuous places. Notwithstanding these precautions men persist in going into the stores with lighted cigars in their mouths, and it is necessary to keep men in uniform stationed constantly to see that the rules are observed.

The Fourth of July trade begins in February. Salesmen are sent out on the road to take orders, and the wholesale stores are stocked. Most of the delivering of fireworks is done in the week before the Fourth.

In the southern states the Fourth of July is not celebrated as it is in the north. The weather is too hot in July for enthusiastic celebrations, and while the day is observed as a national holiday the celebrations are quiet compared with those in the northern states. —New York Sun.

## JARS WILL MOVE UP.

Glass Manufacturers Will Profit by the  
Big Frost Crop.

The housekeeper who intends to do fruit canning this summer had better buy her stock of jars at once, unless she has a stock that will match the extraordinary crop that will be harvested from now until late in the season. The stock of glass fruit jars in the hands of manufacturers, jobbers and dealers is large, but the fruit crops will be phenomenal, and prices will begin to climb to fancy prices within the next two weeks.

Manufacturers and wholesalers made some preparation for an extraordinary demand for jars for domestic use, but the indications point to an exhaustion of the stocks before the season is much more than half over. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Revels of Money.

The United States mint at Philadelphia shut down for two weeks during which time much needed repairs will be made. A statement showing the currency for the year just closed is as follows: Gold, 2,384,147 pieces; valuation, \$37,922,497; total silver coinage in pieces, 12,477,638; valuation, \$7,034,169.70; 5 cent pieces, 5,173,082; cents, 46,168,424 pieces.

The excess of coinage for the year ending June 30, 1896, over the previous fiscal year was 26,020,694 pieces, valued at \$18,898,077.65.

## STORIES OF THE DAY.

Colonel Watrous Tells Some Confederate  
War Stories.

The commander of the eastern department Kentucky division of United Confederate Veterans is Major James M. Arnold, a prominent railroad man of Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati. There was a meeting of freight men in Milwaukee. Arnold was present and a general favorite. There were several members of the Loyal Legion among the visiting freight men. The Loyal Legion had a meeting one of the evenings while the freight men were in town. I happened to be the committeeman authorized to send an invitation to them to attend the meeting. I noticed that the man they called Major Arnold was not coming up to go over to the hall and asked why. A captain leaned over and whispered, "He was in the Confederate army." "Then he must go anyway. We can always find plenty of you folks, but it is not often that a Confederate soldier is around on the night of our meetings."

On the occasion of that visit Major Arnold told several stories, two of which I recall for this column. "When the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General Braxton Bragg, occupied a line at Wartrace and Tallahoma, soon after the battle of Murfreesboro, our division (Pat Cleburne's) had a heavy skirmish, the fight lasting three days, with the division of General Jefferson C. Davis. It was on the side of one of the spurs of the Cumberland mountains, heavily covered with trees and undergrowth."

"At the time of which I speak I had charge of the skirmishers of our regiment, and my little captain, now Judge Reginald H. Thompson of Louisville, was in command of the brigade skirmishers. The other fellows had driven us some 200 yards down the mountain side, and when I rallied I found myself holding a very strong position behind a magnificent, broad branched oak tree about four feet in diameter. A little in my front and extending to the right about 200 yards there was an opening. The other fellows were on the other side of the opening. Just after I had rallied, my little captain came to me and after catching breath used very strong and emphatic adjectives in speaking of the situation and courageously proposed that we go back to where we came from, told me he was going to the right, and that when he heard the yell I should start back up the mountain. I said all right and suggested to him that he go to the rear and get in the undergrowth, as the other fellows were just across the opening and behind trees. "Not much," he remarked. "I am going to that tree," pointing to one some 30 yards from us out on the edge of the opening, the way to it being exposed. He had gone only a little distance when one of our men hailed him and said, "Look out, captain!"

"The captain cast his eye up the mountain side and saw that a Union soldier had stepped from behind his tree and had a dead aim at him. The captain stopped, straightened up, faced the soldier and yelled, "Shoot, and be quick about it." The other fellow apparently was struck with admiration for the dauntless little captain, and, instead of firing and killing him, as he certainly could have done, brought his gun to a present and stepped back behind his tree. That, sir, was a display of bravery and courtesy—bravery on the part of our captain and courtesy on the part of the other fellow—that is pleasant to contemplate at this day when both sections of our country are at peace and steadily gaining in their respect for each other."

"During that same skirmish, late one afternoon, while my regiment was on one of the spurs of the mountain, we saw very distinctly an engagement that took place between the Second Arkansas infantry and the Twenty-second Indiana infantry. I think the latter regiment was organized with General Jefferson C. Davis as its first colonel. At the battle of Shiloh these two regiments fought each other, and each had a warm reception. During the fierce contest the Second Arkansas captured the colors of the Twenty-second Indiana. You know that that is a serious thing. A regiment would rather lose almost anything in the world than its colors. Thousands of men have given their lives in defending the colors of their regiment. While in the skirmish referred to the Twenty-second Indiana captured the colors, or battle flag, of the Second Arkansas. The battle flag of Cleburne's division was different from that carried by any of the other troops in the Confederate service. All of the others carried what was known as the southern (St. Andrew's) cross, while our division carried a blue flag with a white moon in the center, the name of the regiment being across the moon, and the name of each battle in which it was engaged was written upon the white border around the flag."

"It is easy to imagine how delighted and hilarious the Twenty-second Indiana men were upon capturing the flag of the regiment that had captured their flag a few months before at Shiloh. Early the next morning our boys hoisted the old familiar call from the other fellows, which was 'Hello, Johnnie! Did you have some sassaparilla tea this morning?' How would you like some of our good coffee?" Then our folks would call back to them in language expressive of not elegant. Then they hailed us with, 'Have you got a regiment over there called the Second Arkansas?' Our folks answered back 'Yes. What do you want of it?' 'You just tell them we have an old blue battle flag belonging to them, and that they can have it if they will come over and get it.' Of course this word was passed along to the Second Arkansas boys, and afterward it was anything but safe to ask one of that regiment if they had ever got back their blue battle flag from the Twenty-second Indiana." —J. A. Watrous in Chicago Times Herald.

## COLLECTING BIRDSKINS.

Some Hints For Those Who Think of En-  
gaging In the Pastime.

B. H. Warren, state zoologist of Pennsylvania, tells in Bulletin No. 6 how to collect, skin, preserve and mount birds. The collector, having, of course, a permit granted by the state in which he lives, starts out after his birds with the best shotgun he can procure. Usually it is a 12 gauge, but a 16 or 20 bore is preferable, and he should have shells loaded with shot of a size for anything from a warbler to an eagle. An auxiliary barrel that will shoot a 32 or 38 caliber shot shell is also useful, and a metal tube five or six inches long to fit into the gun barrel the same as a cartridge, loaded with 22 caliber shot shells, is also useful for small birds like the warblers. Smokeless powder is best for the 32, 36 and 22 caliber shells, because it makes little noise to disturb the other birds in the vicinity.

To carry the specimens a good sized fish basket is best, each species being wrapped in paper carefully and great care being taken that the tail feathers are not broken. When several large birds are taken, it is best to skin but the body, leaving the wings, legs and head whole. Of course under such circumstances facts about the bird are jotted down in the notebook. The notebook should be kept in ink, because a pencil mark blurs easily. When a bird is shot, it should be picked up by the legs or bill unless it is a crippled heron, hawk or owl. The wounded birds are killed by pressing the heart from either side close to the wings. All wounds and openings are stopped with cotton to prevent the plumage being spoiled.

To be of value each specimen should be labeled with the name, sex, date and locality, especially in the case of young birds, since an adult can always be identified. The name of the collector, color of the bird's eyes and contents of its stomach may also be put on the label, besides abbreviations indicating adult (ad) or immature (g or yuv.) and the state of the plumage, whether nuptial (nupt) or migratory. "Hornot" means a yearling bird.

The average collector, man or woman who from a love of nature seeks the fields will not care to do more than skin the birds, leaving it to some regular taxidermist to mount them. For skinning birds and blowing eggs six instruments are needed—namely, a pair of spring forceps, an egg drill, a cartridge knife, a pair of surgical scissors, a pair of stuffing forceps and a blowpipe to blow the eggs. Any taxidermist will show how to skin a bird far better than words can describe the process. Once secured, the bird skin is preserved with common salt if at a distance from the taxidermist, as in a camp, for instance.

The eggs are blown through a single hole in the side, not through the hole in each end, after the usual style with hens' eggs. A small circular hole is drilled through the shell, a small wire is inserted to break the contents, then the blowpipe is inserted, and with the hole down, a gentle, steady blowing insures the cleansing of the egg.

## The Buffalo and Flamingoes

The buffalo is used as a beast of burden in Java. Everywhere you see them grazing lazily in the fields or dragging carts and plows. It is a clumsy animal. Thick folds of superfluous fat and skin hang about the neck and hump, and a constant stream of perspiration runs from its almost hairless body. A beautiful pair of crescent shaped horns crown the forehead of this tropical horse. Flocks of flamingoes and white cranes strut and fly in and out among these beasts.

On one occasion I saw a beautiful flamingo parading up and down the back of a buffalo cow, which was lying almost immersed in a mud hole by the roadside. The bird was fastening his tropical appetite by picking insects and other unwelcome visitors from the shining back of this mammoth beast. This kind of thoughtfulness on the part of the flamingo is much appreciated by the cow, and I am convinced there exists between them a pure, platonic friendship. What a peculiar thing this world is, for what is a torture and a menace to the buffalo is a choice morsel much appreciated by the acute palate of the crane! —Milwaukee Journal.

## A New Trick.

In the dead of night Mr. Pillus heard a faint scream. "Mama," he said, rousing himself, "I forgot to tell you I was carrying my money in one of those trick pocketbooks, that run a pin into your thumb when you try to open them. Press it on the left side just below the clasp." —Pearson's Weekly.

## The Silk Spider.

The silk spider of Madagascar spins threads of a golden color and strong enough, according to a well known naturalist, to hang a cork helmet by. Small textures woven of these threads are used by the natives for fastening flowers on sunshades and for other purposes.

## A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

Smallpox Disseminated Among Indians by  
a White Man.

"Cracker" John Ferris, the veteran stage driver, who in the early fifties drove the stage on the overland route between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, in relating some of his interesting experiences to a group of friends the other day, told this story, says a Fort Bliss (Tex.) correspondent of the New York World:

"The smallpox outbreak among the Comanche Indians in the year 1855," he said, "caused a great stir throughout the western country. I carried the first news of that devastating plague to the outside world. I was making one of my trips when I stopped at a small trading post on the Neosho river. Great excitement prevailed because of an outbreak of smallpox among the Indians, who thickly populated that section. Hundreds of the redskins had died."

"Smallpox had up to that time been an unknown disease among these Indians, and the outbreak was the result of one of the most terrible schemes of revenge I have ever seen recorded. In the spring of 1855 two young men, whose names I have forgotten, went out to the plains for the purpose of spending a few months. The object of the trip was for the benefit of the health of one of them. They reached Council Grove and resolved to remain there a short time. They decided to get a taste of buffalo hunting. They left Council Grove early one morning on a two weeks' hunt. They were mounted on good horses, which soon attracted the covetous eyes of straggling bands of Indians."

"On the third day they came upon a large herd of buffalo and had an exciting chase. The invalid young man killed one of the animals and had dismounted to view his prize when a big, strapping Indian rode out of a clump of trees, shot the white man and scalped him. The companion of the murdered man saw the horrible crime, and thinking that a similar fate awaited him, put spurs to his horse and headed for Council Grove. He was closely pursued by the Indian. The white man escaped and reached Council Grove in an exhausted condition. The companion of the murdered man vowed to have revenge upon the whole tribe for the foul deed which one of the members had committed, and he kept his vow."

"He returned to his home and learned that the hospital there contained several cases of smallpox. He made the acquaintance of one of the attendants of the hospital and induced the latter to sell him a number of blankets which had been used to cover the smallpox patients. He then boxed the blankets and shipped them to Council Grove. He went out and distributed them among the Indians. The disease spread rapidly, and they died by the score."

"The young man who brought out and distributed the blankets was named at Council Grove and saw the outbreak of smallpox early started and then returned to his home. The United States government set on foot an investigation as to the cause of the outbreak, and it was discovered to be in the blankets brought from the east. A large reward was offered for the arrest of the young man, but he left the country as soon as he felt that he was wanted. He never returned, so far as I know."

## Had His Picture Taken.

I have had my picture taken. It was my second offense, my first sin having gone out of print. Mr. Ball took my picture, and Mr. Rindahl cured it. They did the best they could by me. Mr. Ball has the reputation of being very good in difficult cases. He worked hard with me, and I feel grateful to him for his kind attention during the critical period. He arranged me in front of a pair of lace curtains that were painted on the wall with a wash brush and parted on the same side as my hair. Thus, Mr. Ball said, would give the picture a homelike appearance and would perhaps help to divide up the gaze of the person who might be examining the picture with an idea of keeping it. Thus assured that there might be a likelihood of giving one away, I told Mr. Ball to take an impression, and I would be around and lead the proof. He then took up the rubber ball and told me to watch the hair wave on the top of his head, and the business clicked, and my picture was taken. —Grafton Record.

## After the Honeymoon.

Maud—Heigho! It's strange how marriage changes a man! Will used to say when we were lovers that my cheeks were the color of a rose.

Mabel—And now?

Maud—Now he says, "Your face is red as a beet." —Detroit Free Press.

## The Good Natured Man's Fault.

"Do only trouble about or man's being good natured all do time," said Uncle Eben, "as dat he's liable to get sorter easy and satisfied wif himself, same ez he is wif ev'body else." —Washington Star.

## THE TALE OF TWO COINS.

They Were In Jeff Davis' Possession When  
He Was Captured.

General Nathan Church, the Michigan representative of the quartet of old staff officers, who rose from captain to colonel of the famous Twenty-sixth Michigan, and then to assistant adjutant general and chief of staff under General Miles, showed with much pride while in Washington a \$5 goldpiece that has a wonderful history. When General Church's regiment was to be mustered out in 1865, General Miles requested the war department to allow him to retain his chief of staff in the service, which request was granted, and for six months after his regiment had gone home and until he declined to remain longer General Church was with General Miles at Fort Monroe, their principal duty being to guard their distinguished prisoner of war, Jefferson Davis.

When captured, Mr. Davis had in his pocket the goldpiece in question and a Mexican silver dollar. General Church procured other similar pieces and effected an exchange for the two found in Mr. Davis' pocket. He retained the goldpiece and gave the dollar to Major Black, the Dakota member of the four who were present at the recent exercises, and who had been his tent mate. A few months thereafter Major Black was showing his famous dollar at an evening gathering, passing it from one to another, when it suddenly disappeared, and he has ever since mourned for his lost treasure.

General Church had better luck, however, with his goldpiece, and, while he occasionally exhibited it to his friends, carried it as a much prized pocket piece for 25 years, when he suddenly discovered that he had unintentionally paid it out instead of another similar piece of money he carried with it, but to whom he had not the slightest recollection. He promptly directed the cashier of his bank to lay aside any \$5 goldpieces bearing the date of 1857 that might pass through his hands in the course of business, thinking there might be possibly one chance in a million that the valuable keepsake would some time make its appearance. Six weeks afterward an old farmer dropped in and made a small deposit, when the cashier said to Mr. Church, "Here, see if that's the goldpiece you are looking for." He took it and was overjoyed to find the distinguishing marks he had placed upon the coin when it first left Mr. Davis' pocket and found its way to his own. Since then the precious piece has been kept carefully wrapped and safely secured against another disappearance.

While in Paris five or six years ago General Church was a guest one evening at the home of a wealthy family who had formerly resided in New York. In some way the hostess learned that he had helped to guard Mr. Davis while he was a prisoner of war, and she said, with much apparent satisfaction, "I have a Mexican dollar that was taken from Mr. Davis' pocket at that time, which I value very highly."

Without betraying the anxiety he felt, Mr. Church asked when and where she obtained it and was told that it had been presented to the late President Andrew Johnson while he occupied the White House, and that she being his near relative it had fallen to her on the distribution of his valuables after President Johnson's death. General Church had no opportunity or inclination then to explain what he knew of the old relic, but he has now had an opportunity to personally tell Major Black where his long lost dollar is, and he, too, may, like General Church, come in due time into possession of his own. —Washington Post.

## Ready Made Mortar.

Lighter business about the harbor of New York has been considerably damaged by a new labor-saving device in the building trade. It used to be that many lighters were employed in transporting from point to point the sand and lime that go to the making of mortar. A new concern, however, is now sending down scowloads of ready mixed mortar from Cow Bay. This mortar, of three qualities, is ladled out into iron carts and sent to all parts of the city where building operations are going on, and the lighters are less and less employed for carrying the materials that go to the making of mortar. —New York Sun.

## Light and Sleeping.

Don't sleep with eyes facing the light is a caution given by all oculists. A test by closing the eyes when facing the light quickly shows that the strain is only lessened, not removed, and the interposition of an adequate shade is as grateful to the shut eyes as when they are open. It is sometimes necessary in a small room to have the bad face the window, but even then, by means of shades rolling from the bottom instead of from the top, the window may be covered to the few inches left free for the passage of air. —New York Times.

## Easy to Take

Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills.

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## Stories of the Street!

## LIMA PEOPLE

are talking about it

## ON EVERY CORNER!

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occurring in San Francisco or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home—friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see, and with whom you talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people—and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following:

Mrs. L. E. Cole, living at No. 250 Spencerville road, adds her name to the list of those in Lima who have been benefited by using Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and kidney troubles. She says: "I have had very much benefit from using Doan's Kidney Pills, which I obtained from W. M. Melville, No. 147 north Main street. I am able now to get about attending to my household duties without being weighed down with the attendant evils of kidney trouble. I have used but one box of them and it cannot be expected that a long standing case like mine can be cured in a week or two, but I shall continue them for a time longer until every trace of the trouble has been removed. Before taking Doan's Kidney Pills I had lameness in my back occasionally, for two years or so, but about six months ago it remained right with me and kept up a dull grinding ache day and night. I could not sleep at all if I had been engaged in any work a little harder than usual. There was an inclination to urinate frequently, and a soreness in my kidneys, that I had to be most careful in going down a single step, for the least jar sent the twinges of pain through my back. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience in using them, and I am willing to endorse them as a sure and honest kidney remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents, mailed by Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

## Her Discovery.

"Charley," said young Mrs. Tooker, "why didn't you tell me that you had gone into a new business?"

"What do you mean?"

"You do not confide in me as you should. If I had known you had so much on your mind I should have made allowances for your not being more regular in your hours. It will be an economy, perhaps, to send our clothes to your laundry."

"I don't know what you are talking about."

"Charley, it is useless for you to try to keep it from me any longer. I heard you tell a man that walked home with you that spending two or three hours a day on the bleachers meant pretty hard work after all."

Washington Star.

## DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Excursion to Chillicothe, O., Monday, July 20th, via the Ohio Southern Railroad—Train Leaves Lima at 8:20 a. m. and at 3:40 p. m.—\$3.95 for the Round Trip.

The 8th Central Ohio Sangerfest and Centennial will be held at Chillicothe, Ohio, during the week commencing July 20th. The German Mannerchor Society of Lima will go in a body, leaving Lima on the Ohio Southern at 8:20 a. m. Monday, July 20th. They will have a special car running through to Chillicothe via Greenfield and the B. & O. S. W., arriving in Chillicothe at 2 p. m. For this occasion the O. S. have made the very low rate of \$3.95 for the round trip.

## The Meanest Man.

"He is the meanest man living," said Mrs. Newlywed to a lady friend.

"In what sense is he mean?"

"When Jack and I were on our bridal tour he was sitting right opposite us in the car, and whenever he came to a long tunnel he deliberately lit a cigar."

Texas Sifter.

## My Baby.

CANTON, O., 2-26, '96.—Hand Medicine Co.,—"My baby had been having wind colic since her birth and she was two months old when I procured a bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. In less than two weeks' time she was cured of having colic and has never had it since. We had tried several other medicines but they did no good. I can cheerfully recommend your colic cure to be the best. Mrs. F. H. Rock." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

## MURDERESS HANGED.

Mary Snodgrass Executed for the Murder of Her Child.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., July 17.—News has reached here from Coeburn, Va., to the effect that Mary Snodgrass was hanged at that place for the murder of her child. The Snodgrass woman was a disreputable character and was compelled to leave this place on that account. She went to Coeburn, where her child was cared for by negroes until it was about a month old, when it was turned over to its mother. She did not want it and tried to get rid of the child in various ways. The county judge told her that she would have to provide for it, and she took it to her home.

One night about midnight some people living close by heard the little one screaming. Black smoke was seen issuing from the chimney and the door was burst in to ascertain the trouble. The child had been placed in the fire and the mother was holding it in place in the flames with a long iron poker. It was burned almost to ashes.

The inhuman mother was arrested and placed in jail. The infuriated people wanted to lynch her, but the promise of speedy justice caused them to allow the law to take its course. She was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. The parents of the woman live in this county. She was married to a worthless man when she was about 16 years old and soon separated from him. She was about 28 years old.

## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Band Wagon Strikes a Bridge—Six Persons Injured.

MASSILLON, O., July 17.—Buffalo Bill's band wagon was driven under the Fort Wayne railroad bridge and all the occupants scraped off. Four musicians were frightfully injured and two will probably die.

Injured.  
David Keen, driver, leg broken.  
John Moccia, back crushed.  
Alfred Vitelli, collar bone broken, bruised.

Guiseppa Laure, chest crushed, will die.  
Florence Domenica, injured over heart, may die.

The wagon was drawn by eight horses, which got beyond control of the driver. Mr. Cody is doing all possible for his men.

## FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUD.

Cyclone Develops in New York State and Does Much Damage.

SARATOGA, July 17.—Reports from the results of the destructive storm in the Adirondacks show that the storm swept northeast from this place and, after leaving here, developed into a cyclone. A funnel-shaped cloud struck the earth between Fort Edward and Argyle, Washington county, destroying small farm dwellings and barns.

Near Durkeetown and in Moreau 11 buildings were wrecked. Between Argyle and North Argyle property valued at \$10,000 was destroyed. There were many miraculous escapes, but no loss of life is reported.

## Pastor Bounced.

LORAIN, O., July 17.—Rev. Jacob O. Young was discharged as pastor of Emanuel's church on account of his frequent visits to Mrs. Meltzer. Mrs. Young stands by her husband, and also by Mrs. Meltzer.

## Enforcing Curfew Ordinance.

JAMESTOWN, O., July 17.—City Marshal Zeuner is enforcing the order requiring children under 14 years of age to be off the street before 8 p. m. The action meets with the approval of all citizens.

## Jumped the Switch.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 17.—Eleven freight cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern were derailed at the Driving Park switch. It is thought some one blocked the frog and threw the train.

## Cheap Candy Killed Him.

MASILLON, O., July 17.—Willy Murray, 3, bought a penny bag filled with cheap candy, and eat the breath-perfumers contained therein. He became deathly ill and died at 1 o'clock.

## Over an Embankment.

PORT-MOUTH, O., July 17.—Aaron Milleson of Carey's Run while driving to the city was thrown over a steep embankment, his horse rolling upon him. He received fatal injuries.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for July 16.

New York.  
Beef—Family, \$3.50; extra mess, \$7.00; (cut) 50; packed, \$7.00; 60; Cut mess—Porked bellies, \$4.00; packed shoulders, 40; porked hams, \$9.00; 50; 60; Western steam, \$4.00; Pork—Old mess, \$5.00; 50; family, 55; 60; short clear, \$5.00; 50; 60.

Butter—Western dairy, 60; do creamery, 11; 65; do factory, 70; 80; Eggs—1st, 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Chicago.  
Cattle—Pair to beef, \$3.40; 40; 50; steers and calves, \$2.40; 30; 40; 50; hogs, \$3.50; 40; 50; Texas, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; western, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; rough packing and shipping, \$2.00; 30; 40; 50; pig, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; sheep—Native, \$4.00; 40; 50; western, \$3.70; 40; 50; 60; 70; 80; 90; 100; 110; 120; 130; 140; 150; 160; 170; 180; 190; 200; 210; 220; 230; 240; 250; 260; 270; 280; 290; 300; 310; 320; 330; 340; 350; 360; 370; 380; 390; 400; 410; 420; 430; 440; 450; 460; 470; 480; 490; 500; 510; 520; 530; 540; 550; 560; 570; 580; 590; 600; 610; 620; 630; 640; 650; 660; 670; 680; 690; 700; 710; 720; 730; 740; 750; 760; 770; 780; 790; 800; 810; 820; 830; 840; 850; 860; 870; 880; 890; 900; 910; 920; 930; 940; 950; 960; 970; 980; 990; 1000.

Pittsburg.  
Cattle—Prime, \$4.00; 40; 50; fair to good butchers, \$3.00; 30; 40; 50; hogs, \$3.50; 40; 50; Texas, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; western, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; rough packing and shipping, \$2.00; 30; 40; 50; pig, \$2.50; 30; 40; 50; sheep—Native, \$4.00; 40; 50; western, \$3.70; 40; 50; 60; 70; 80; 90; 100; 110; 120; 130; 140; 150; 160; 170; 180; 190; 200; 210; 220; 230; 240; 250; 260; 270; 280; 290; 300; 310; 320; 330; 340; 350; 360; 370; 380; 390; 400; 410; 420; 430; 440; 450; 460; 470; 480; 490; 500; 510; 520; 530; 540; 550; 560; 570; 580; 590; 600; 610; 620; 630; 640; 650; 660; 670; 680; 690; 700; 710; 720; 730; 740; 750; 760; 770; 780; 790; 800; 810; 820; 830; 840; 850; 860; 870; 880; 890; 900; 910; 920; 930; 940; 950; 960; 970; 980; 990; 1000.

Buffalo.  
Cattle—None on sale.  
Hogs—None on sale.  
Sheep—None on sale.

Cincinnati.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 white, 17c; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 14c; No. 2 white, 13c; No. 2 mixed, 12c; No. 2 white, 11c; No. 2 mixed, 10c; No. 2 white, 9c; No. 2 mixed, 8c; No. 2 white, 7c; No. 2 mixed, 6c; No. 2 white, 5c; No. 2 mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 mixed, 2c; No. 2 white, 1c; No. 2 mixed, 0c.

Toledo.  
Wheat—No. 2 white, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 white, 17c; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 14c; No. 2 white, 13c; No. 2 mixed, 12c; No. 2 white, 11c; No. 2 mixed, 10c; No. 2 white, 9c; No. 2 mixed, 8c; No. 2 white, 7c; No. 2 mixed, 6c; No. 2 white, 5c; No. 2 mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 mixed, 2c; No. 2 white, 1c; No. 2 mixed, 0c.

St. Louis.  
Wheat—No. 2 white, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 white, 17c; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 14c; No. 2 white, 13c; No. 2 mixed, 12c; No. 2 white, 11c; No. 2 mixed, 10c; No. 2 white, 9c; No. 2 mixed, 8c; No. 2 white, 7c; No. 2 mixed, 6c; No. 2 white, 5c; No. 2 mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 mixed, 2c; No. 2 white, 1c; No. 2 mixed, 0c.

St. Paul.  
Wheat—No. 2 white, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 white, 17c; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 14c; No. 2 white, 13c; No. 2 mixed, 12c; No. 2 white, 11c; No. 2 mixed, 10c; No. 2 white, 9c; No. 2 mixed, 8c; No. 2 white, 7c; No. 2 mixed, 6c; No. 2 white, 5c; No. 2 mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 mixed, 2c; No. 2 white, 1c; No. 2 mixed, 0c.

Portland.  
Wheat—No. 2 white, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 56c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 2 white, 53c; No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed, 50c; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 white, 17c; No. 2 mixed, 16c; No. 2 white, 15c; No. 2 mixed, 14c; No. 2 white, 13c; No. 2 mixed, 12c; No. 2 white, 11c; No. 2 mixed, 10c; No. 2 white, 9c; No. 2 mixed, 8c; No. 2 white, 7c; No. 2 mixed, 6c; No. 2 white, 5c; No. 2 mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 mixed, 2c; No. 2 white, 1c; No. 2 mixed, 0c.

## GREEN AND BLUE

Primitive Man seems to Have Had Little Use For These Colors.

The aesthetic vision of the Greeks included black, white, red and yellow. In so remote a country as Brazil, Von der Steinen found that only these same colors possessed distinct words among every tribe, though all tribes were able to distinguish blue and green. Even where blue and green epithets exist we find very strange anomalies. The natives of India deny that the sky is blue in the sense that indigo is blue; they call it "sky colored." And the Chinese, while they distinguish blue from green perfectly and have words for both, call the sky green. We have no right to smile, for it is only of recent years that the poets of this sea girt island have discerned the color of the sea. For Shakespeare the sea was green, as it was for Coleridge and for most poets before Shelley.

The primary source of all these anomalies lies in the fact that primitive man had no uses for green and blue. The greenness of vegetation is of little concern in savage life, and it is only in vegetation that green ever becomes conspicuous. The color of the sky and the sea, except when it becomes dark, is equally a matter of indifference to savages. Moreover, both blue and green seem to have been generally difficult to obtain as pigments. They are certainly seldom so used by primitive peoples. Probably they were not sought after. The result was that, as green and blue were of little concern either in nature or in the arts of life, they failed to evolve any aesthetic feeling. When green begins to appear, at least in English literature, as represented in my tables, it is usually associated less with nature than with man, as the color of garments. It is so in the "Morte d'Arthur," and often in Chaucer, while even Marlowe's references to green are not to vegetation.

It is in the seventeenth century we first find trace of a conscious and deliberate joy in green with special reference to its symbolism of nature. This tendency was a byproduct of the Puritan movement. The men who turned from courts and towns began to find pleasure in the country, and the predominant color of the country became for them the symbol of that pleasure. There is something of this in Milton. In Marvell, who clearly possessed a keen delight in color, it is well marked, and in a single couplet he has felicitously expressed this attitude of the aesthetic Puritan:

Anihilating all that's made  
To a green thought in a green shade.  
—Contemporary Review.

## China and Christianity.

In missionary operations is to a great extent the secret of the hostility displayed, especially among the official classes in China. The influence of western civilization, in what-over shape it manifests itself, is an abomination in the eyes of the rulers of China, whose days would be counted were it ever to permeate the masses. The hatred directed against the missionaries is only a peculiarly virulent form of the hatred directed against Europeans generally, and it is easy to understand why it should be a peculiarly virulent one. Missionary work is practically the only agency through which the influence of western civilization can at present reach the masses.

The missionary alone goes out into the byways as well as the highways, and, whether he resides in a treaty port or in some remote province, strives to live with and among the people. The life which he lives, whether it be the ascetic life of the Roman Catholic missionary or the family life of a Protestant missionary with wife and children, is in itself a standing reproach to the life of gross self-indulgence led by the average mandarin. But in the eyes of the latter it becomes a public scandal when, in glaring contrast to every vice of native rule, the foreign missionary in his daily dealings with the people of his district conveys a continuous object lesson of justice and kindness, of unselfishness and integrity.—"The Far Eastern Question," Chiral.

## Chickens in the Rain.

On a rainy morning a good deal of wisdom may be learned from the chickens. If it is to be a soggy, rainy, drizzly day—all day—the chickens will get out and stand about in the rain with an utterly indifferent manner. They look just as human beings feel. And they keep it up all day. But if the rain is to continue but a few hours the chickens will stay under shelter. They cannot be kept out. They bury under cover when disturbed and stay there till the fair weather comes which it does presently. And then they go out and enjoy the sunshine. The chickens know.—Chicago Post.

## Patriotism and Profit.

Few men in this enlightened age run for an office until that office has perfectly assured them that it can defray all their expenses. We have patriots, but you can count them while you are opening your umbrella.—Atlanta Constitution.

## GAFFNEY WAS PLUCKY

He Lived After a Silk Handkerchief Had Been Drawn Through His Head.

"They are flanking the brigade and charging the battery."

The words were uttered by an officer who had sufficiently recovered from the stunning a gunshot wound had given him to raise his head and reply to the salutation of his brigade commander. It took place on the field of Antietam early in the day, and the man who spoke was Edward R. Bragg, then lieutenant colonel, commanding a regiment. A bullet had struck his arm, inflicting a painful wound, paralyzing it.

General John Gibbon, the brigade commander, was riding rapidly to give directions to the battery when he saw Colonel Bragg lift up his head. "Old man, are you hurt? You are very white," said Gibbon.

"No. They are flanking the brigade and charging the battery."

It was one of those occasions when a lieutenant colonel presumed to give directions to his general.

In a few minutes the colonel was able to walk to the field hospital. Surgeon Bartlett and Bragg had often bantered each other. When Bartlett saw the colonel, he said: "So you have come to see me. Have been expecting all the morning to be called upon to amputate your head. What is the matter, colonel?"

"I don't know. If I did, I wouldn't come here. I want to find out."

"Where are you hit?"

"In the arm. Can't you see?"

"Is it broken?"

"You are paid to tell me if it is broken."

The doctor took the limp, helpless, hurt arm, felt of it hurriedly and said, "Bragg, if any other man in the army had been hit as you were, he would have had a broken arm, but your arm isn't broken."

"Thank you. The this handkerchief around my neck and hitch it to my hurt arm, doctor."

"What are you going to do?"

"I am going back to the regiment."

"Better let me dress your wound first."

"Never mind the wound. You can dress that tomorrow." And the plucky little warrior, who more than earned all of his ranks from private to brigadier, rejoined his fighting and dreadfully demoralized regiment.

On his way back the colonel saw a man of his old company. "Hello, Nick! What's the matter?"

"I am shot, colonel. I'm going to die."

"No, Gaffney, you are not going to die. Let me see your wound."

The boy pointed to a blue spot on his breast. "You're all right, chicken." Then the colonel put his hand over the wound and said:

"Take a long breath."

Poor Nick took a long breath, but it hurt him like the out of a knife, and the colonel's hand was covered with blood. The shot had struck him in the breast and gone clear through.

In telling of the incident years afterward General Bragg said: "I told the poor fellow he was all right, but I didn't believe it. I didn't see then how a fellow shot through the lung could survive."

"Nick Gaffney is still living and apparently a strong man. The surgeon drew

## The Lima Times-Democrat

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## Democratic Judicial Convention.

The Democratic of the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in delegate-convention at the City of Lima, Ohio on

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for said judicial circuit, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one vote for every 100 voters or fraction of fifty or more votes cast for James E. Campbell, for Governor of Ohio, at the November election, 1896. No mass delegations admitted.

Under the above appointment, the several counties comprising the Circuit will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

| Counties. | Votes. | Delegates. |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| Allen     | 4424   | 44         |
| Auglaize  | 2800   | 28         |
| Crawford  | 4385   | 44         |
| Delaware  | 2520   | 25         |
| Franklin  | 3965   | 39         |
| Hardin    | 2865   | 28         |
| Henry     | 2561   | 25         |
| Logan     | 1716   | 17         |
| Marion    | 3273   | 32         |
| Mercer    | 3382   | 33         |
| Paulding  | 2279   | 22         |
| Putnam    | 3301   | 33         |
| Seneca    | 4652   | 46         |
| Tiffin    | 1895   | 18         |
| Van Wert  | 2122   | 21         |
| Wyandotte | 2225   | 22         |

Total 35,000 votes, 350 delegates.

Necessary to a choice, 250 delegates.  
By order of committee.

JOHN W. LEARY, Secretary.

R. B. GORDON, Jr., Chairman.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

## NATIONAL.

For President,  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,  
of Nebraska.For Vice President,  
ARTHUR SEWALL,  
of Maine.

## STATE.

Secretary of State,  
ORLTON A. WHITE,  
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,  
E. J. BLANDIN,  
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,  
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,  
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,  
M. FRICHELMEIER,  
of Hamilton county.  
T. E. POWELL,  
of Franklin county.

## DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,  
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,  
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,  
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,  
of Darke County.

## COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE D. ROBB.For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,  
ABRAHAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. BIDENOUR.For Inferior Director,  
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,  
T. O. BURNS.

Hon. James G. Blaine was the Republican candidate for President in 1894, and has been long regarded as the greatest statesman of the Republican party. In a speech he made in the United States Senate in 1890, he said:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world."

## A REPUBLICAN'S ESTIMATE.

Even honest Republicans speak in terms of praise of Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for president. The following telegram from his home shows the high estimate placed upon his character by a stalwart member of the opposite political party:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15.—W. J. Bryan's law partner and personal friend, A. E. Talbot, one of the prominent Republicans of the state, and a candidate for the state senate, entertains a high opinion of Bryan personally, but he does not hesitate to condemn his political views. He says:

Bryan is to be admired for everything except his politics, and I know he is honest in his politics. He and I were classmates in the Union law college in Chicago. We entered the college the same day, in 1881, and were graduated in June, 1883. Will went to Jacksonville to engage in the practice of law and I came to Lincoln immediately. I didn't see him again till 1887.

"All the time he was in the law college Will gave a great deal of consideration and study to questions of government. He read up thoroughly on constitutional law, and was early impressed with the idea that the people were being unduly burdened by monopolies. He maintained even then that the menace of the country was the encroachment of wealth on the rights of the common people, and he thought there was serious trouble ahead for the country. I can recall one debate in which he participated in his college days. The subject was the duty of a representative in the legislature or congress—whether he should be guided by his own views or those of his constituents. He maintained that the representative ought to be careful to get on the right side and then educate his constituents up to his opinion.

"Bryan is an upright, conscientious, Christian man. I have never known a finer character. I am positive that he went into politics with no selfish motives. He is thoroughly convinced that the country is beset with conditions that call for the highest patriotism, and he regards it his duty to help right what he says are the wrongs of the people. I could give you many instances of his disinterestedness. Two years ago a man from New York sat in Bryan's office trying to get him to make a contract to deliver 50 lectures at \$1000 a lecture. Bryan was poor then, as he is poor now, and I urged him to accept the offer, but he would hardly listen to the man. He said he would not speak for money. He was not in politics for himself, but for the people, and he did not expect to make anything himself. He didn't sign the contract. When he was in congress he was offered \$10,000 a year to become the counsel of a large corporation, but he told the officers he would not act as their attorney for the entire profits of the concern. He has been repeatedly urged to make his home in a Democratic state, with the assurance that he would be elected to the United States senate and kept there the rest of his life, but he said he preferred to remain in Lincoln, and he will continue to keep his residence in this city."

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States minister at the Court of St. James, in a discussion of the causes which led to the present distressing and deplorable condition of business, agriculture and finance in this country, said:

"I believe that the operations of the law proposed by Mr. McKinley and enforced by the laws bearing his name, which regulated our commerce with foreign nations, imposing taxes upon imports and administering the collection of such taxes, brought about such obstructions and congestion in exchanges and in the operation of natural laws of demand and supply, and produced such a condition of affairs that the exchange ability of the products of our soil was grievously impaired, and that a steady current ran for many years against the agricultural interests and those whose capital and labor was involved.

"In other words, that those engaged in such production were, year by year, under operation of law, necessarily denuded by ill-adjusted and excessive taxation of their normal and constitutional rights, until the prices they received barely covered the actual cost of production, and the purchasing power of their products did not suffice to procure for them and their families that reasonable and comfortable livelihood to which every industrious American citizen should be entitled.

"The condition at the time I spoke was epitomized by the declaration that the South must make less cotton or go hungry; that the West must grow less corn and wheat or go unclad.

"Measures proposed for relief are undoubtedly in many cases radical, impracticable, illusory and dangerous, but the fact remains that they originate in widespread and deep-seated discontent, and that the lamentations are not idle, nor without cause. I should be wanting in the candor demanded in the present grave crisis should I withhold my sincere belief that unequal and unjust taxation, steadily increasing for 35 years, epitomized now as McKinleyism, has been the natural parent of it all, and that it will continue and intensify

the cause, and inevitably the effects will be continued and increased."

And yet some of our Republican friends say that the tariff is the issue; that a restoration of the inequities of the McKinley law will benefit the country. Farmers all over the country know that the condition of prices obtainable for their farm products is attributable to the evils which grew from protection and from the demonetization of silver. The words of Mr. Bayard are true. The country is suffering deeply from the wrongs inflicted upon it by the champions of monopoly, who built up immense fortunes at the expense of their neighbors who were compelled to bear the burdens of unequal and unjust taxation until the people rebelled and threw off the McKinley yoke. The Wilson bill is gradually relieving the distress, and if it were aided by the emancipation of silver, times would again be prosperous. Farm products would again command a price that would compensate a farmer for raising them. And when the farming community is prosperous, all branches of business thrive in proportion.

Defeat McKinley and restore the money value of silver, is the remedy for the present financial distress and business stagnation.

## The French Financial System.

France is called a bimetallic country, though for the present it has suspended the coinage of silver. The French government coins all the metallic money.

But under direct control of the government, chartered and practically operated by it, is the Bank of France, which issues all the paper money in circulation in the republic. All the profits that accrue from the circulation of paper money belong to the republic of France and help pay its expenses. The bank has been in operation ever since 1800, when it received its charter, now nearly a century ago. Through wars, revolutions and insurrections, changes of government and the last commune, it has held its own, moving on in peace and power. When the interests of the people demand more currency, the Bank of France accommodates them by handing it out, on good security. When gold is scarce, the Bank of France redeems its own notes in silver and hands on to its gold. If its gold supply becomes low, the bank buys the yellow metal in the world's open markets and stores it and circulates it as seems best. It is an autocrat and has the whole power of the French government at its back.

With more specie in its vaults, the bank issues more currency for the people of France. The system comes very near being what a certain class of American statesmen used to call an elastic system. Under its steady management, at once progressive and conservative, the common people of France are today more prosperous than those of any other nation.

If newspaper readers keep an observant mind on the course of the war in Cuba, they will find that whenever a Spanish officer has particularly distinguished himself by severity and cruelty to Cubans and noncombatants he is sure to be rewarded with promotion and praise from the Spanish government. A late instance is the case of General Melquizo. It was Melquizo who authorized and backed the outrages committed on the plantation of the Delgados, American citizens. These outrages were a flagrant and brutal violation of our treaty with Spain as well as of international codes of procedure in case of foreign citizens, likewise of the law of common humanity, yet, even with the Delgado case between Spain and the United States unsettled, came the news that Melquizo was to be promoted to a major generalship.

Silver did not play an important part in our mineral production last year, probably because silver mining did not pay. Our total mineral production, amounting in 1895 to \$582,000,000. Of this sum only \$31,990,000 came from silver ore. The gold obtained from American mines amounted to \$47,000,000. There was \$38,600,000 worth of copper mined, so that the value of the silver product fell \$6,700,000 below that of the copper our mines produced.

The Sudan is a territory south of Egypt rightfully belonging to Egypt. It is full of fanatics, thieves, Moslem adventurers and cutthroats. Here the dervishes sally forth on their raids of slaughter. Here General Gordon lost his life because England would not send soldiers to rescue him and conquer the Sudan. Conquering the Sudan, that, too, by England, remanning the territory to Egypt and governing it along with Egypt seems the only way to settle the northeast African question.

When things go wrong with them, many people blame the Almighty for afflicting them, but when they are successful in their undertakings they take all the credit of it to themselves.

As readers for publishing houses and magazines women show a remarkable instinct in the ability to discover talent. They are more discerning and more severely critical in such matters than are men.

## SILVER IN MEXICO.

Joseph M. Brown studies the subject on the spot and now has conclusions.

If free silver, as judged by its results in Mexico, is not a good thing I failed to discover any evidence of it. Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad, to an Atlanta Constitution reporter, "I am just back from a three week trip to that country. I traveled for thousands of miles all over the country, and in all that time I failed to find a single man, native or from the States, who was not an enthusiastic free silver man."

Mr. Brown had just returned from Mexico. He traveled all over the country, talked with all classes of citizens of the country, and made a study of the business conditions.

"I went to Mexico," said Mr. Brown, "unbiased as to the financial question. I have returned convinced of one thing, and that is that if free silver for the United States will do for this country what it has done for Mexico, then free silver is what we need. I found that country enjoying the greatest commercial prosperity. Everybody is satisfied with the financial state, business is prosperous, the mills are all running on full time, and the mark of good times is manifest on all sides. It seems to me that what is good for them would be good for us. There is an old saying that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if free silver in Mexico means universal business prosperity, I can't see why it would not mean the same thing for the United States."

"I was forcibly impressed with some facts connected with the situation in financial affairs of Mexico. Little things show which way the wind is blowing, and I want to show by practical illustration how matters stand. These practical facts count for more than theories. Now, just before leaving Atlanta I bought a pair of shoes for \$6 in American money. When we got to Mexico, my brother, who accompanied me on the trip, wanted a pair of shoes. We went into a store, and we got a pair of shoes just as good in every way as the ones I bought in Atlanta. He paid for them \$6 in Mexican money. They say that the Mexican silver dollar is worth only a little over 50 cents. That is the way financial writers put it. Yet the Mexican dollar in Mexico buys just the same as the American dollar buys in the United States. Theoretically the latter may be worth two of the former. Yet what is the difference when both have the same purchasing power? Money is a medium of exchange, and if a Mexican silver dollar will buy a dollar's worth what difference does it make about the theory of the thing?"

"Here is another instance: You go into a hotel in Mexico and get a dinner in eight courses. In Atlanta you pay \$1 at the Kimball or the Aragon for such a dinner. In Mexico you pay a Mexican dollar for the same dinner. You get just as good a dinner in Mexico as you do in Atlanta for your dollar. Yet we are told that the American dollar is worth twice as much as the Mexican dollar because it has gold behind it. These are small matters, but they are practical facts, and it is these small practical facts that are of interest to the great mass of the people."

"I have seen interviews in the papers," continued Mr. Brown, "stating that under free silver Mexico is in a bad fix; that business is shaky and industries languishing. I want to say that if such is the case I failed to discover any evidence whatever of such a state of affairs, and I went all over the country. This talk about Mexico not thriving under a free silver regime is, to use a slang phrase, 'all rot.' In the valley of Mexico alone I found 33 cotton mills, all running on full time and making money. If there was any business depression, I failed to see any signs of it. As I came back on the Mexican National railroad I passed an immense establishment, which I was told was a woolen mill. It employed 4,800 hands and was running day and night. That would seem to indicate prosperity."

"The best evidence that a financial system is a success is the way in which the people like it. In all my travels in Mexico I failed to find a man who was not an enthusiastic advocate of free coinage. They all say with one accord that if the United States and the rest of the world want the gold standard, they can have it. As for them, they have tried free silver, and they want nothing else. It has brought them prosperity, and so long as that is the case the world may outlaw their silver as much as it pleases. It has no effect on them. Their silver dollar buys a dollar's worth just the same as an American dollar buys a dollar's worth in Atlanta. So long as this is a practical fact, what difference does it make how often theorists prove the contrary on paper? Facts speak for themselves, and the Mexicans prefer their facts to other people's theories."

"Now," continued Mr. Brown, "I can't see how it can hurt us to get 14 cents' worth of silver for a pound of cotton instead of 7 cents' worth of gold if the 14 cents in silver has the same purchasing power as the 7 cents in gold. And then, in addition to this, if things work like they do in Mexico, we have universal prosperity, a satisfied people, mills running on full time, or day and night, and money easy. I cannot see why what is good for Mexico would not be good for us, and I want to say again that all this talk about free silver hurting business in Mexico is absurd."

## Rather Mixed.

Senator Tillman came to Texas with his pitchfork. He spoke in Dallas, and as they had no suitable place to accommodate the large audience, they borrowed the Populist platform. Some of the Democrats present objected to borrowing and using their neighbor's platform, but the senator remarked, "Oh, well, you must not be too particular, for God only knows what kind of a platform I will be standing on next November."—Pittsburg (Tex.) Plaindealer.

## WANTED—THREE THOUSAND WIVES.

A City on Vancouver Island Where Women Are at a Premium.

There is a city in the western part of Canada, close to the Pacific ocean, which is named by all who visit it the most desirable spot upon the face of the earth. Its climate is good, its natural resources excellent, its houses fair, its streets well paved, yet within this town there is an air of forlorn desolation that strikes the most careless traveler that comes within its boundary.

It is on Vancouver island—a sweet, fair spot. And the desolation is caused by one thing—the only—the lack of women and girls.

This particular town is scarier of the product than others of its locality. There are many towns upon the island, but this one lacks women so sadly that in a recent census of the place it was found nearly 3,000 short. This number included a count of serving women, women to do the work of the house, cook and wash and iron. It also included working girls and women who are not expected to marry. And, of course, it took in the queens of the city, the fair matrons of the homes and the mistresses of the pretty establishments.

Today the doorsteps of these houses yawn vacantly and the vines fluttering over the portals seem to say, "She comes not yet."

The greatest bargain sale of wives ever known took place upon a recently opened domain a few years ago. A frantic call was sent to the cities for 100 women. And poor girls, out of fun and curiosity and willingness to have a home, went out there. The men met them at the station. The girls looked them over shyly. By evening all the girls had found boarding places in the wooden shanties of the "town." And by Sunday the parson was kept busy tying the nuptial knots. The prettiest girls and the richest ones got the wealthiest men. A girl with \$50 was married and a man with \$100 a prince. The plain girls took up with poor fellows, with hopes and chances. It was a quick, natural selection.

One very handsome fellow, with blond curls, got a very pretty girl, though neither had a cent. It was a case of beauty. The trade was carried on in the three evenings between the time the girls arrived and Sunday, and within a week there were nearly 100 small wooden houses going up in the town.

There is no name for this peculiar state of society where women are wanted to make homes and where money is laid down for them and paid to them to queen it over a home. A glaring headline in an English paper once called it "The Barter of Women in America." But among those who see the satisfactory after workings it is merely the good natured consent of the girls to adjust themselves to their country, which is yet new enough not to be as evenly distributed as it will be when the twenty-first century man and woman come in.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Electricity and Vegetation.

As there are a great many references in our scientific exchanges of late to the influence of electricity on germinating seeds and growing plants we will state that such experiments are not new. Researches in that line were carried on away back in the fifties. In 1856 H. F. Baxter of Scotland wrote as follows in The British Botanical Review: "As it may be considered a law in vegetable physiology that all plants have a tendency during the germination of their seeds to develop in two diametrically opposite directions, the root and the stem, the question arose, might not this direction be influenced or even retarded by submitting the germinating seeds to a current of electricity? Accordingly, a series of experiments were undertaken which were carried out with elaboration of detail. After months of patient experimenting I feel justified in announcing that no definite conclusions were drawn from them as to the relative effect of the electricity, although each series of experiments was varied and multiplied."—St. Louis Republic.

## The Suez Canal.

A letter, recently published, from Bonaparte to his friend Paul I. the emperor of Russia, shows that but for the assassination of the latter in 1801 the Suez canal might have been cut many years before 1869. Napoleon wrote that the British threatened to invade Egypt and that their pride and insolence should be rebuked. He added: "The Suez canal, which will unite the Mediterranean and the Indian ocean, is surveyed. It is a work which can be finished within a short time and which would prove to be of incalculable benefit to Russian commerce." It is interesting to note that the diplomatic representative of France in Egypt at that time was M. de Lesseps, the father of Ferdinand de Lesseps, who finally accomplished the great undertaking.

## Finger Rings in the British Museum.

The large and varied collection of finger rings includes some splendid specimens of Roman rings and some remarkable early Christian rings. Historically interesting is the gold ring of Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, which was found in a cart run at Laverstock, Hampshire; as also one found near York which belonged to his daughter Ethelwilda, the sister of Alfred the Great. Nor must we forget the gold signet ring of Mary, queen of Scots. On the face is engraved the royal arms and the supporters of the kingdom of Scotland, with the motto, "In Defens" and her initials, "M. R."—Good Words.

## What Happens.

In a written examination on physical geography one of the questions was: "What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?" A boy with rather an admirable knack of getting out of a difficulty wrote the following answer: "A great many people come out to look at it."—London Answers.

## Another Outbreak at Brown Holding Works in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The Brown Holding works, a den of thieves, where the Companies F. L. and I. of the 1st regiment were encamped near the works, and blue-coated sentries patrolled back and forth on beats which extended in every direction. The strikers and their sympathizers collected in crowds and jeered the soldiers from a safe distance, but any attempt on the part of men to approach near the works promptly met by pointed bayonets. Later a mob of several thousand gathered in Hamilton street, a safe distance from the works, and unmercifully jeered the soldiers. It was dispersed by the police without any being injured.

The mobmen on the Cleveland railway, whose St. Clair street line near the Brown works, refused to carry nonunion men. One mobman left a car when a policeman attempted to board a nonunion man aboard, and told the patrolman to run the car himself. The policeman and his man left the car as walked to the works.

The attitude of the strikers and the sympathizers is one of extreme bitterness and the authorities express much anxiety over the situation, and it is conceded that there is no telling what minute may bring forth.

There were no outbreaks of violence in the vicinity of the Brown works after working hours. Four companies of militia and the police have succeeded in preserving order, although strikers were present and followed in a large crowd as the men started from the works.

## Killed His Rival.

BRYANTSVILLE, Ind., July 17.—Joe White attempted to kill a former sweetheart, who had discarded him for one Tom Fields. A warrant was issued against Fields and George Ront attempted to make the arrest, when White shot Fields, killing him instantly. White then fled, Ront shooting him in the neck. He was not disabled, and is expected to be large, and says he will not be taken alive.

## Mr. Vanderbilt's Condition.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dr. Janeway, left the Vanderbilt mansion shortly after midnight and said there had been no change in the condition of Mr. Vanderbilt up to that hour. At 12:30 a. m. Dr. McLaune also left the house and announced that there had been no change. He said that another consultation of physicians would be held at 4:30 a. m.

## A Fatal Stroke.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 17.—While handling logs near here Seneca W. Silver was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A huge oak log up which he was riding at the time was completely shattered. His team was killed and other teams and persons in the vicinity were severely shocked.

## Press Agent Appointed.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The national Republican executive committee appointed Perry S. Beach of Cincinnati, press and literary agent, and appointed a committee to select offices for the committee in Chicago and New York. The committee will be in Chicago Monday and provide headquarters for that city.

## Certificates of Death.

Who can tell how many persons are buried alive every year? Here are two cases of suspended animation, the one recent, and how many more who are never known save by a doctor, who once in a while some grave is opened and discovers a man or woman who, though dead, has been reinterred in the tomb. As a result of a study of the records of science, medical reports have arrived at the conclusion that the only certain test of death is a condition of the body. Until there is a unmistakable sign of decay, death by no means a foregone conclusion. The sense of smell is the very last possessor of such matters. Even the eye is not to be trusted, as there are cases on record where bodies have become a most black and gloomy life was not extinct. In one instance burial was delayed by unavoidable circumstances until the friends became alarmed by the cold which they mistook for mortification, and, fearing some outbreak of disease, they sent for disinfectants and sanitizers. Before they arrived, however, there was a marked change in the appearance of the body. From a purple hue like a bad bruise it gradually became lighter and assumed a lifelike color, and within a few hours the were evidences of returning animation. Although several physicians had been in attendance and the person was pronounced dead, the result proved the unreliability of their decision.—New York Ledger.

## A Son in the Penitentiary.

"Epigrammatic sentences are interesting, but there is such a thing as being too strongly epigrammatic," said R. J. Burnett of Louisville. "I was going to Louisville from Memphis. On the train was a white haired old lady, with whom chance drew me into conversation. We became quite friendly, and she told me that she was going to visit her son, when she had not seen for ten or twelve years. He had written a few weeks before, asking her to visit him in Louisville, naming a certain hotel. She arranged her affairs as quickly as possible and went. At the station she was greatly disappointed not to meet her son, and I accompanied her to the hotel. The clerk had not seen him, but gave me a letter for the lady. As soon as she read the first line she fainted, and hurriedly sent for a physician, picking up the letter. The first paragraph was 'My Dear Mother—I am now in the penitentiary.' I was shocked, but read further. The next paragraph said: 'have a good position with the contractors, and it is impossible to get away from me to Frankfort. I have already rented a house for us to live in.' It took three hours to bring the mother to consciousness."—Washington Star.

The Orion Mannerchor Society of Lima have voted to go to Chillicothe, O., via the Ohio Southern, leaving Lima at 8:20 a. m. July 20th, in a special coach, which will arrive in Chillicothe at 2 p. m. Everybody is invited to join them and take advantage of this very low rate. 4-44.

## WILL BE A BIG SWIM.

CONTEST BETWEEN SOCIETY LEADERS AT NEWPORT.

Charlie Oelrichs of New York and Bob Ralston of Philadelphia Matched For a Title Race in the Open Sea. How Dr. White Does the Same Feat.

To swim from Newport to Narragansett! A ten mile swim out into the open sea! How many professional swimmers would dare attempt it? On the only day this was accomplished two of the most famous professional swimmers, Captain Paul Boyton and George Fearn, were taken from the water exhausted in a local long distance swimming contest for \$1,000 in Newport harbor. Fearn was then the champion long distance swimmer of New England.

It is just such a ten mile swimming wager for \$1,000 a side which has been laid between Charlie Oelrichs of New York and Robert Ralston, better known as Bob Ralston, that has stirred society tremendously.

Mr. Ralston is a native of Philadelphia and colonel of the Third regiment, the crack Philadelphia troop. Charlie Oelrichs, like his brother Hermann, is perfectly at home in the water and has often remarked to his friends that he was good for 20 miles in the open sea at any time.

The Philadelphiaans all swear by Ralston. Newport, backing Oelrichs, is arrayed against Narragansett Pier and Jamestown, backing Ralston. In addition to the original wager of \$1,000 numerous side bets are being made by admirers of the contestants, and more than one Philadelphia stand to lose more than the original wager if Oelrichs defeats Ralston. One enthusiastic follower of William Penn is good for a depletion of \$2,000 in his bank account if Oelrichs wins.

Society at Newport is nothing if not unique, and this contest bids fair to set the pace of a very gay season. The danger accompanying the contest does not detract anything from it. The contest is scheduled for August, the latter part, upon any date to be agreed upon by both contestants, but upon the 27th if possible. Neither man is to be allowed to partake of any refreshments or stimulants during the swim, and at least one man must reach the Pier to win the wager.

The recent injury to Mr. Oelrichs' partner, Mr. Edwin Potter, who was almost killed at polo, has made Mr. Oelrichs' family a little bit chary of this contest. Mr. Oelrichs and his family are trying to persuade him to give up the swim. Mr. Oelrichs, however, is fully determined not to back out at this stage of the game. He is at present confined rather closely to business in New York, but whenever he has an opportunity, which is at least once a week, he runs up to Newport and spends his time in practicing for the contest. Mr. Potter's condition may postpone the match, but cannot prevent it.

Nothing has excited or will excite so much friendly rivalry this season as this contest. The friends of both swimmers are preparing to turn out in full force to watch the race, and if all go who say they are going police boats will be needed to keep back the spectators from the contestants.

There has always been a rivalry between Newport on the one hand and Jamestown and Narragansett Pier on the other, and this contest has greatly increased the old time feeling.

Some enthusiastic fair Jamestownites have composed a yell, or, rather, have taken the Princeton yell and modified it as follows: "Rah, rah, rah! Tiger, tiger, tiger! Siss, siss, siss! Boom, boom, boom! Ah, ah, ah! Ralston, Ralston, Ralston!" The fair Newporters will not be far behind, and fair Harvard will doubtless be called upon to lend its three times three for Oelrichs.

No one, not even the oldest inhabitant, can remember when any one swam from Newport to the Pier, except in one instance way back in the early eighties, when a gentleman, as they put it, swam from the Commercial wharf to the Pier.

Captain Shea, after several days' meditation, finally remembered that the doctor's name was White or Black, and that the swim was made in the fall of 1880. The search of the volumes of the local papers revealed furthermore the fact that the swim was made on Monday, Sept. 6, by Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia.

Dr. White has since attained great fame in his chosen field, surgery; is one of the famous instructors in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and no athletic contests in which a vanity crew, eleven or nine competes is complete without him. Dr. White is chairman of the committee in charge of the athletic interests of the university.

Dr. White, accompanied by a few friends in an open boat, manned by sturdy seamen, left Commercial wharf, Newport, on Monday, Sept. 6, and swam ten miles to the Pier in 4 hours and 40 minutes. During this swim he was given a dash of sherry and a raw egg on two different occasions. This was taken without the doctor touching the boat, it being simply handed to him in the open sea. At the end of the swim the doctor took a walk upon the beach at the Pier, partook of a hearty luncheon and quite enjoyed the return trip.

On the same day Boyton and Fearn were compelled to give up their contest in Newport harbor after swimming four miles in a little less than three hours. Boyton had contracted to swim 12½ miles in his famous rubber suit, while Fearn was to swim 10 miles in his ordinary bathing trunks. Fearn was taken out of the water at the end of the fourth mile completely exhausted. The heat on this day was intense and Fearn's friends gave this as the cause of his failure. When Fearn was taken out of the water his eyes were nearly closed and in a terrible condition, owing to the sun and the short choppy waves. The race was then given to Boyton. Dr. White was attired in his ordinary bathing suit. —New York Journal.

## HIS PANAMA HAT.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo Pays \$40 For the Genuine Article.

When Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo went down south on the United States steamer Columbia last year, he followed the example set by many new travelers and secured a memento of every place visited. At Panama he concluded that the best thing he could buy to remember the country and at the same time secure a useful result was to purchase a Panama hat. Hats of the genuine quality are expensive, but he was in a liberal mood, and so, when the leader showed him a hat of such expensive texture as to permit it to be folded and passed through a napkin ring without damaging and asked \$40 for the same he took it without a murmur. The hat was a beauty, and he placed it carefully away in his trunk. Last Monday was hot weather, and he concluded to bring forth his \$40 genuine Panama hat. He did so and received several compliments on his way from his home to the navy department.

There several of his friends spoke of the handsome headgear, and the assistant secretary, considerably flattered over the universal approval of his selection, held forth in eloquent manner on the excellence of the purchase and desirability of getting things right on the ground to insure their being genuine. In the midst of one of his eloquent bursts a newspaper man, who had picked up the hat, looked closely on the lining and discovered there the brand of a New York hat manufacturer, revealing the horrible truth that the \$40 hat had been made in New York and sent down to Panama for sale. The high regard for the home readers of this paper forbids publishing the assistant secretary's remarks. Some men folks may imagine them. If so, they might get a further insight into what the assistant secretary said after learning that his \$40 hat might have been purchased in New York for \$5 by closely punctuating his imagined utterances with exclamation points. —Washington Post.

## EDISON'S HOLIDAY.

The Great Inventor to Take His First Vacation in Years.

Thomas A. Edison has just started on a vacation, the first that he has taken for many years, and he is doing it by advice of his physician. Mr. Edison has been so deeply interested in his X ray experiments, in the production of electricity from coal, in his new light and in a dozen less important experiments that he was in danger of bringing on a condition of nervous exhaustion. His physician looked him over and told him to run away and play for a few weeks, and that is what Mr. Edison expects to do, although it will be a novel experience.

It is characteristic of him that he does his own packing. He was as eager about it, when he had once made up his mind to go, as a schoolboy starting home for the holidays. He will be away from his laboratory for two weeks, and he says that during that time he is going to dismiss all ideas of volts and X rays from his mind—if he can. Where did he intend to go? Well, that was a question that he hadn't quite settled, and, if he had, he wouldn't answer, because it would put an army of cranks on his track—cranks who would hope to find him unoccupied and ready at last to listen to their schemes.

Mr. Edison said that he was going up the Hudson, and that he might seek quiet in Chautauque, despite the fact that this place is struggling hard to become a hot weather intellectual center. —New York Sun.

## RESERVED HIS OPINION.

Why Senator Blackburn Would Not Give His Views.

Colonel Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, tells this story on Senator J. C. S. Blackburn: One evening, when the Kentuckian was in St. Louis, he accepted an invitation to attend a session of a literary club. The subject under discussion was, "Which is the greater character of Shakespeare—Hamlet or Macbeth?"

After the members had wrestled with the question the president turned to the Kentucky statesman and asked:

"Which do you regard as the greater of these characters, Senator Blackburn?" "Well," slowly replied the senator, "a large number of my constituents regard Macbeth as the greater. At the same time a great many of them favor Hamlet. Under such circumstances I think I had better reserve my opinion." —Chicago Times-Herald.

## Not Born to Be Killed.

Elias Dunkle, aged 14 years, the lad who was thought to have been killed at Irish park on Saturday by the falling of a large pole on him, is up and around, almost as lively as ever, notwithstanding he had a broken jaw and all his teeth knocked out.

Two years ago a church fell on him, and only two weeks ago a horse fell on him, but neither time did he suffer much. It seems evident he was not born to be killed. —Philadelphia Times.

## A Rhyme of Politics.

It's politics, politics, politics,  
From morn till the set of the sun,  
And 't'ween the suns an' the moon,  
And just see the multitude run!  
Coroner,  
And congressman,  
Congressman,  
And mayor,  
The brass bands are playing,  
The voters "hooraying!"  
There's music galore in the air!  
It's politics, politics, politics,  
In the camps, in the courts, in the schools,  
And hark, the brick bids for the office—  
The mortgages made on the moiety!  
Coroner,  
And congressman,  
Congressman,  
And mayor,  
The brass bands are playing,  
The people "hooraying!"  
And the world thrives on it in the night!  
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlantic Constitution.

## THE BREECHLOADER.

Improvements in Gun That Conduce to Rapidity of Firing.

Let us examine a breechloader and see what improvements have been made which may conduce to rapidity of fire. We see that in the older pattern three motions were necessary to open the breech. First the bar which is fixed across the base of the block had to be removed, then a half turn had to be given to the block to free it in its bed, and then it had to be pulled forward. Lastly, it had to be thrown back on its hinge, so as to open the gun from end to end. We are shown that in later patterns the cavity or bed into which the block fits is made in the form of a cone, so that the breech block itself can be turned outward without any preliminary motion forward. In artillery work time is everything, and any one motion of the gunner's hands and arms saved is a point gained.

Now let us look at the mechanism by which the recoil or backward movement of the gun is checked at the moment of firing. The gun slides into its cradle, and its recoil is counteracted by buffers which work in coil, something in the fashion of the coil springs which we see on doors. Iron spiral springs push the gun back again into place. Another interesting piece of mechanism is the electric machinery by which the gun is fired. When the recoil has taken place, the wire, along which runs the electric current, is pushed out of place, so that it is impossible to fire the gun, even though it be loaded, until it has been again fixed in its proper position on the cradle. Truly a modern cannon is a wonderful machine, and yet it is only a development from the sort of iron gas pipe which was used in the middle ages.

Hard by is a gun which has come to grief. In experiments which are carried on at Shoeburyness guns are charged to their full, or, as in this case, more than their full strength. There is an ugly gash running down the outer case or jacket, as it is called, of the gun, and the latter has broken and nearly jumped out of its cradle. Nursery phraseology certainly comes in strongly in the technical slang of gunnery when we have to do with Woolwich infants. —Chambers' Journal.

## X RAYS CAN BE SEEN.

Their Effects on Different Parts of the Human Eye.

Dr. Brandes of the University of Halle has succeeded in rendering directly visible the X rays discovered by Professor Roentgen. The observation made by Professor Salvioni, an Italian physicist, that lenses are in a very slight degree penetrable by Roentgen's rays, suggested to Dr. Brandes the idea that the invisibility might be due to circumstances connected with this fact. He accordingly resolved to test the effect of Roentgen's rays on lensless eyes.

There are many people who have had the lenses of their eyes removed as a remedy for extreme shortsightedness or for cataract. A girl who had had this operation performed on both eyes, but in whose right eye a remnant of the lens had been left, allowed the experiment to be tried upon her.

Professor Dorn, whom Dr. Brandes had interested in the investigation, subjected the girl quite unexpectedly to the rays, and, when the strong current passed through the tube, which had been totally darkened, she declared that she saw light with her left eye. Professors Dorn and Brandes at first thought it possible that a spark had leaped across, but, when this had been rendered impossible, the girl continued to declare that she saw light.

On further trying the experiment the two savants saw the light too. They then continued their investigations and ascertained that Roentgen's rays really affect the retina. If we place our head, completely inclosed in an entirely opaque vessel, near the source of the rays, we see light even with the closed eyes, and we see it most clearly at the periphery. Moreover, we confine to see it even when a large aluminum plate, which would completely exclude electric rays, is placed between a Hittorff tube and the eye. Utter darkness, on the other hand, results if a thick pane of glass, which, as is well known, is only in a very slight degree penetrable by Roentgen's rays, is placed between the tube and the closed or covered eye. —Berlin Cor. London Standard.

## Wedding Postponed.

Sharp Dame—I must frankly tell you, Mr. Meek, that my consent to your marrying with my daughter has been wrong from me under protest.

Mr. Meek—Eh? Protest? Sharp Dame—Yes, sir. I knew that if I did not consent she would disgrace the family by an elopement. When she wants anything, we all have to give in to her or take the consequences, and long experience has taught me that I might as well try to fan off a cyclone as reason with her when she gets mad, especially if there is a flatiron or a rolling pin handy, and so I just give right up at once. Has the wedding day been set yet, Mr. Meek?

Mr. Meek—Um—er—not yet, and, in fact, madam, I'm—I'm a little afraid I can't afford to marry very soon anyhow. Good-bay day. —New York Weekly.

## Her Varying Value.

Mrs. Ferguson—George, if I should cease to care for you and fall in love with some handsomer man, what would you do?

Mr. Ferguson (with some fierceness)—I'd sue the scoundrel for \$100,000! Mrs. Ferguson (applying the corner of a handkerchief to her eye)—And yet when I told you the other day how dearly I'd love you if you would only buy me that \$12.99 vase at Spotsnash & Co.'s you only said, "H'mph!" —Chicago Tribune.

## The New Craze.

Photographer—Photograph, sir? Customer—Yes, please. Photographer—Inside or outside, sir? —Pick Me Up.

## The Alsace-Lorraine Trouble.

There can be no doubt that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine has been the fundamental cause of European disturbance and apprehension during the last 25 years. Cynics may scoff at sentiment, but the predominant feeling of a great nation counts for something, if not everything, in calculations for the preservation of peace. There are justifiable and unjustifiable causes of war. The difference between jingoism and patriotism is that jingoism will go to war whether for a good or a bad cause, while patriotism will only undertake it for a good cause. It is a huge blunder to impose terms of peace fundamentally unjust, leaving a grievance that elicits an evergrowing sympathy. Generosity and forbearance toward a vanquished enemy, especially if that enemy be a great nation, is the best policy.

Germany acted on this principle after she had defeated Austria in 1866. She did not take an inch of territory, and she left no permanent sore of wounded patriotism. It was, therefore, possible to make an ally of Austria, and she became one. Unfortunately, after her conquest of France, she committed the blunder of annexing French territory. The military experts were called in to declare that this was a strategic necessity, and leaving aside the question of inhabitants declared to be of German origin, but who were devoted to France, some 600,000 pure Frenchmen in Lorraine were passed under the German yoke. Annexations are only successful when the victims belong to small countries, such as Poland or Denmark. France is a powerful enough nation to resent and ultimately to revenge or to remedy the wrong. She bides her time. There is only one permanent sentiment which unites all parties in France, that is the desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine. —National Review.

## Knew All About It.

A consequential young man called at the marriage license office, gave the necessary information and was given a pink certificate directed to the treasury department.

"Now," said Clerk Danforth, "you take this to the fee department of the treasurer's office, down stairs at the other end of the main corridor, pay \$2 and get your receipt. Then!"

"Thanks. I guess I can attend to the rest of the affair myself, sir."

Danforth only smiled. The same night at 10 o'clock there was a ring at his door. He threw on enough clothes to make himself presentable and hurried down. At the door he found the young man who had called for the license.

"What kind of a confounded blunder did you make?" he demanded. "I asked for a license and got this," and he handed the treasurer's receipt for \$2.

"That is only the receipt for your money. If you had brought that back to me, I would have issued the license," said Danforth.

"Why didn't you say so?"

"I tried to, but you knew it all and wouldn't let me."

"Well, I want a license. The guests are all at the house waiting, and the minister won't marry us till I get a license."

"All right. Let them wait. Come to the city hall tomorrow during office hours and I'll issue a license. Good night!" and the young man who knew all about it was shut out in the cold night. —San Francisco Post.

## A Family Reunion.

As the eminent after dinner orator sat down, the thin young man with the nose glasses arose and said:

"Delightful as this occasion is to all of us, to me it is fraught with a higher, holier joy than comes to the rest of you. I have just made the discovery that the eminent speaker is my great-grandfather."

They scanned him critically, but he presented no evidence of being overcome by potatoes. He continued:

"The incident the gentleman has just told as happening in his own experience is one which I have often heard my grandfather relate as an experience of his father. Knowing, as I do, the perfect veracity of both the eminent speaker and my grandfather, the statement I have just made I make with full confidence in its correctness."

And all were silent. —Indianapolis Journal.

## The "Tree of Life."

The Guarantees are to be found all over the delta of the Orinoco. They eat little and wear less. Many authorities claim that they subsist on the moriche palm tree alone. Whether this be true or not, the tree in question is without doubt an indispensable factor in the problem of life. Not only does it furnish a safe elevation for a home, but gives a nutritious sap, or meal, from which bread is made, a tree 15 years old yielding 600 pounds of this meal. In addition, the juice furnishes a kind of wine, and out of the fiber are made cord, rope, hammocks and a rude species of cloth. This tree, owing to the many and various purposes it serves, was called by the early missionaries the "tree of life." —W. Nephew King in Century.

## Through Savage Eyes.

A missionary at Uganda, referring to the women recently sent out to that post by the Church Missionary society, says: "Their arrival caused great joy to the natives, especially to the women, and no small amount of comment. The waists of the English ladies attracted great attention. The natives instantly gave the ladies the name of 'slender middle.' The king asked various cool questions—how old they were, etc.—and they told him. He then said, on noticing their ample sleeves, that they must put all their food up their sleeves, as it evidently did not go inside."

## She Had Scruples.

"Why did Mrs. Strimlace object to young Lively's visits at her home?"

"She objected to his dancing attendance on her daughter." —Detroit Free Press.

## The New Craze.

Photographer—Photograph, sir? Customer—Yes, please. Photographer—Inside or outside, sir? —Pick Me Up.

**A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED** for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervousness, Headache, etc. Mr. Edward Wood of Princeton, Iowa, who formerly lived near La Porte and who has taken Dr. Kay's Renovator and it has cured him of dyspepsia of about ten years' standing. I was so bad that everything I ate soured on my stomach. I can now eat almost anything. I am actually one year older and I shall recommend it to everyone who has the same trouble. It renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies the blood. It is the VERY BEST NERVE TONIC known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extracts, is taken from 5 to 10 times the doses that liquid remedies have. Sold by drug stores or sent by mail on receipt of price \$2.00 and 25¢ STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKLET. It treats nearly all diseases and has many valuable receipts. Many value it worth \$5 if they could not get another. Address our Western Office, Dr. R. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

**Dr. Kay's Renovator**

**THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.**

**The Cyclist's Necessity.**

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Somehow needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only **Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills** can do this. They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address: East Main Street, Cleveland, O.

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**WM. FUGH, ICE DEALER.**

Send your orders to telephone 31. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 90 E. High Street.

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Rooms 22 and 24 Metropolitan Block, Lima, Ohio.

**CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.**

Office Hours—5 to 11 a. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

I have money to loan on good city and farm property in sums to suit at lowest rates and rates of interest. No delay. Give us call before making arrangements elsewhere.

**W. H. WALLACE,**

Room 4, Second Floor, Holmes Block.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

If you want to borrow money on your security, don't fail to see me, as I can save you money. Be sure and see me.

**T. K. WILKINS,**

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**Excursions via C. H. & D. R. R. Co.**

St. Louis and Return—On July 20, 21, 22, C. H. & D. R. R. will sell excursion tickets—one fare for the round trip; tickets good returning until July 27th.

Sunday rate on the C. H. & D. R. R. will be one fare for the round trip to all points.

**H. I. McGinnis Ticket Agent.**

**A Campaign of Education.**

"Henry?"

"Yes, your excellency?"

In a campaign of education, Henry, men of letters are naturally prominent.

"Yes, sire."

"Of course, I allude more particularly to letters of acceptance."

**Attention, Old Soldiers!**

The manufacturers have instructed H. F. Vorkamp to give a bottle of 25c. of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war that applies for same. It is the great remedy for cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic and all Bowel complaints.

**CARTER'S**

**LITTLE**

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**PILLS**

**SICK HEADACHE**

**Positively cured by these Little Pills.**

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING CUTICURA SOAP**

For Tired, Aching, Irritated Feet is a warm bath with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

This treatment cures itching and irritation, soothes inflammation and painful swellings of the joints, restores the complexion, and cures the eruptions.

Sold throughout the world. For Sale at a Cash, Drug, Grocer, or Apothecary.

**A FIRE HORSE'S ACT.**

Takes a Trolley Car for an Alarm and Runs For His Engine.

Babe and Harry, the two black horses that draw engine No. 9 of the Jersey City fire department, are, according to Thomas Allen, their driver, the most intelligent, as was demonstrated by a striking incident that occurred last Sunday.

Harry is six years old and a magnificent animal. The engine house stands at Duane and Bergen avenues, in the fashionable part of the city. The stalls in which Babe and Harry stand are at the extreme end. The horses are not tied, each stall having a door in front which opens automatically when an alarm is turned in.

A fire is Harry's delight. The sound of a gong nearly drives him frantic, and almost as soon as the door of his stall flies open, when the alarm is sounded, he is under the swinging harness.

Sunday morning last, when the engine returned from the fire in the oil yards at Cavan Point, it was discovered that one of Harry's shoes was loose. So he was taken to a blacksmith shop. As he stood there among several other horses, a trolley car passed and the motorman changed the gong.

With a short Harry bounded backward, snapping the chain that held him like a piece of string, clattered from the shop and tore around to the engine house.

The men saw him coming and threw down the chain that was across the door. Harry dashed in, turned round and then backed himself under the swinging harness. As the men stared at him, he tossed his head impatiently, neighed and looked at them as if inquiring, "Where is the fire, and why don't you hurry up?"

When the fireman who had taken him to the blacksmith shop arrived, the situation was explained. The men now prize Harry more highly than ever.—New York Journal.

**DR. SHUEY'S HONOR.**

She Is Elected President of the Oakland Board of Health.

Dr. Sarah I. Shuey, who has just been elected president of the Oakland (Cal.) board of health, is the second woman so honored in this country. The office was given to her without the least solicitation on her part. Dr. Shuey will henceforth direct the plans of the board to improve the health of the city. She has many ideas to carry into effect.

"I will try to show that a woman can be a success as a presiding officer of a municipal body," said Dr. Shuey. "My colleagues of the board have greatly honored me by electing me president, and the office came to me entirely unlooked for. I believe that there is a great deal of room for good work in Oakland, and I will try to bring about some reforms in health affairs. As long as I am president of the board I will endeavor to see that faithful employees in the department have fair pay."

**After Whooping Cough.**

"My little girl had whooping cough last winter and was all run down with coughing. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic with satisfactory results. We have also used Hood's Pills, and have found them all they are recommended to be." Mrs. W. H. Blood, Comeaut, N. J.

**Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.**

**His Very Object.**

"My dear sir," said the publisher to an author, "why do you wish to print on the title page of your book the line 'For private circulation?' I thought you wished to sell the volume in the general market."

"That's the very idea, sir," replied the author. "That's the very idea. I wish it to obtain the very widest possible publicity."

"My mother, my wife and myself use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy whenever troubled with a cough or cold. It is the medicine of our home. I do not know how we could do without it. We feel that it is an indispensable article. The people in this vicinity too are beginning to learn of the merits of this excellent medicine. I never lose an opportunity to testify to its value for it has saved many a doctor's bill in my family. W. S. Musser, proprietor of the Musser House, Wilhelm, Pa." This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. Try it and you will recommend it to your friends. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner. O. W. Heister, 58 public square.

**Don't Stop Him!**

He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Vorkamp's drug store after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure. 25c. and 50c.

**IN POSSESSION.**

"What outrageous conduct!" exclaimed Mrs. Fielding, gazing at her daughter with wide open eyes.

"Very extraordinary!" agreed Ethel. "I never heard of such a thing in my life."

"I should hope not!" returned Mrs. Fielding. "What would your poor, dear father have said if, during his lifetime, a young man had come to propose for your hand, and on being refused by you, had expressed his intention of staying in the house until you accepted him? I've not even read in novels!" (with a fine touch of scorn) "of such a preposterous notion. Did he—did—did he seem firm about it, my dear?"

"Frightfully," Ethel assured her. "Infringingly firm, and you should just see what a chin he has. It would make three of mine."

"What did you say?" asked Mrs. Fielding.

"What could I say? I've already told you everything. I met him, as you know, at the Marchant-Mainwaring's, and after our first introduction saw him almost every day during the following month. The night before I came home he proposed to me, and I—well, you know what I said. He then declared his intention of asking me again every six months and didn't seem to care in the least when I assured him that my answer would be just the same, however many times he asked me. Well, it is exactly six months today since the first time I told him that I couldn't think of marrying him."

"And he expressed his intention of staying here—in this house—till you said, 'Yes?'" put in Mrs. Fielding.

Ethel nodded.

"Then," was Mrs. Fielding's decision, "we must send for the police."

"Oh, no—no—no—no!" ejaculated Ethel springing up. "Please don't do that. He's sure to go. He—he's very gentlemanly, mother, and I'm sure he'll behave himself if he does stop. Besides if he fought the policeman—and I'm sure he would fight—there'd be such a scandal!"

Yes, Mrs. Fielding agreed that the affair would give Market Norbury a month's food for rattle tattle if the strong arm of the law were to intervene.

"I will see the young person myself!" exclaimed the elder lady majestically.

"Don't be harsh, mother," said Ethel blushing a little, "because, after all, you know he's—"

"Head over heels in love with you? Of course!" rejoined Mrs. Fielding. "Of course he is. If he weren't, I should suspect him of having evil designs on the plate. Leave him to me, Ethel!"

So saying, Mrs. Fielding swept magnificently into the drawing room.

Bar severe as was her tone and stern her men Dick Waterbury declined to budge. He apologized for the gross rudeness of his decision, but nevertheless refused to spike his guns and retire. During the altercation Mrs. Fielding discovered that he was a young gentleman of 25, with an ample income, and a small country seat that stood sadly in need of some one to look after it.

Twenty minutes later Mrs. Fielding returned to her daughter.

"My reasoning had no effect on him whatever," she informed Ethel; "none whatever. I suppose he must remain. He may be in a more sensible frame of mind in the morning. Don't let the servants know anything about the real state of things, but pretend that we have invited him to stay here and say his luggage will arrive in due course."

The result was (1) That Mr. Richard Waterbury gained his point and staid at Pleasant View. (2) That only his fixed determination to win Ethel Fielding would have led him to take such a desperate step. (3) That Ethel by no means deceived the maternal judgment when she expressed herself indignantly about Dick and his resolution. (She let slip his name—Dick—several times unthinkingly.) (4) That it was the general opinion in the kitchen that the gentleman who had come so suddenly—without any luggage—was a "man in possession." (5) That he secured to the kitchen a very well dressed man in possession. (6) That the gentleman immediately sat down and wrote a long letter, which was given to the housemaid to post. (7) That he wired to another address for some clothes. (8) That the letter was addressed to Mr. John Blunt, Friar's Court, Temple, London. (9) That, in the opinion of the kitchen, "Friar's Court" sounded like a low place for any gentleman's friends to live in.

Dick Waterbury had been with the Fieldings a week and still showed no signs of departing from his resolution. He had soon made himself at home; he had broken the ice over the dinner table during the first night of his stay. Mrs. Fielding and her daughter had opened the hall by treating him with frigid politeness; but Dick had pretended not to notice their manner, and rattled on so gaily that he effectually dispersed the cold barrier which the ladies had attempted to place between themselves and their self-invited guest.

After dinner he regaled them with comic songs, anecdotes and news of the day which had failed to penetrate to the fastnesses of Market Norbury. So very agreeable did he make himself, indeed, that by bedtime he had quite won Mrs. Fielding over to his side. Ethel kept very close to her mother all the evening, he noticed, and would neither play nor sing, although she could do both very nicely. On the following day he wrote a letter, addressed to him in a bold, masculine hand. He appeared to peruse this letter with much interest, and the one he wrote in reply he delivered to the housemaid with special instructions that it was to be posted before 6 p. m., at which hour the Market Norbury mail cart was dispatched. The housemaid told the cook that for a man in possession the newcomer wrote a very elegant

letter. The lady, too, was "delighted" to that low place, Friar's Court, Temple. So, by the time Dick had been located at Pleasant View seven days he was quite on friendly—nay, intimate—terms with his hostess and her daughter. Every morning when he met the latter at the breakfast table, seizing an opportunity of a—er—when Mrs. Fielding was not present, he had asked, "Well?" and Ethel had shaken her head very determinedly and made the most of the exceedingly dimpled chin, which only represented one-third of Mr. Waterbury's. During the whole of that week Dick had never once been out. The kitchen commented severely on this point. It savored more of the "man in possession" than anything else he had done.

"He's been sent, and he's got to stop," was cook's verdict. "And mistress is making the best of a bad job by treating him as a gentleman guest. I've always understood that the poor master left her comfortable off, and I can't understand how she's lost her money. I suppose it's a mine or something. Thank goodness! I've got all my little savings wrapped up in a stocking and locked in my box!"

Seven days had gone—the seventh night had come, and still Ethel remained obdurate. But she said, her mother noticed, considerable attention to her toilet and wore her prettiest dresses.

What was that?

Mrs. Fielding sat up, bathed in cold perspiration.

What was—there it was again—scratching on the window? She listened—her heart beating a wild tattoo against her ribs. Yes—there again—somebody was trying to break in!

Only a sliding door separated Mrs. Fielding's room from her daughter's. Her teeth chattering in time with the wild throbbing of her pulses, Mrs. Fielding crept out of bed and, the sliding door being partly open, into her daughter's room. Ethel was slumbering peacefully, but a touch awoke her. There was a hurried explanation in whispers from Mrs. Fielding, and then the two women, clutching each other for comfort, stole into the outer bedroom and once more listened. The scratching had ceased, and only a shuffling sound could be heard. Then there were footsteps on the gravel walk, and then the scullery window (which was immediately beneath) was shot up with a force that denoted a careless haste on the part of the midnight intruder.

"A burglar!" exclaimed Ethel, pale to the lips, for she was only 19 and an ordinary girl with ordinary nerves. Unconsciously her lips formed the word "Dick!"

"I'll wake Mr. Waterbury," said Mrs. Fielding. She tripped swiftly out of the room, down the passage, and rapped at her guest's door.

In almost less time than it takes to relate it Dick found himself standing at his door, in dressing gown and trousers, trying to instill some calmness into the troubled breasts of Mrs. Fielding, her daughter, the cook and the housemaid—for Mrs. Fielding had aroused the servants, these being comfort in numbers, even scared ones.

"Stop here," said Dick. "I'll go down. If he doesn't use arms I can manage him!"

So saying, he moved quietly down stairs, and the women, afraid to be left by themselves, followed him at a respectful distance. A few moments and the darkness had swallowed up Dick's form. An anxious interval followed, during which nothing could be heard.

Suddenly there were a crash of crockery and a savage exclamation; then another crash; then a whole series of crashes. The cook and housemaid shrieked with fright. Mrs. Fielding grasped the banisters and trembled. Ethel trembled, too, for Dick—yes, for Dick. She loved him; she knew it now. His life was in peril.

The house was filled with sounds of the struggle. A desperate fight was going on in the passage leading to the kitchen. The women could dimly discern the forms of the two men who, breathing in short, quick gasps, were struggling furiously for the mastery. Backward and forward they swayed, with clinched teeth and straining muscles. Still the women dared not move. The couple had fought their way down to the extreme end of the passage and were close to the scullery door. Suddenly a pistol shot rang out, there was a cry, a splintering of wood and a crash of glass, and the two vanished.

A few seconds later Dick returned, his dressing gown half torn off his back.

"He got away," he exclaimed. "But he didn't take anything. I'll get some things on and be off to the police station."

The women gazed at their hero with fond, admiring eyes. Once again they breathed freely. Slowly they moved up stairs—all but Ethel.

"Are you hurt?" she asked him, with infinite tenderness in her voice.

"Only a bruise or two," he replied. "I'll soon set the police on his track. But first—"

He took her hand in his.

"I said I would not leave the house," he began.

Ethel looked swiftly up the stairs to make sure they two were unobserved. Then she bent forward, quickly breathed "Yes" in his ear and fled to her room.

The police never caught the burglar, who got back to Friar's Court quite safely, after catching the earliest train from a roadside station six miles from Market Norbury.

Ethel quite meant her "Yes," and in due time was married to the "man in possession," much to the cook and housemaid's wonderment.

And Mr. John Blunt, reading the wedding announcement, chuckled softly to himself.

"It was a good idea of Dick's!" was all he said.—Tit-Bits.

The tea plant is said by Chinese writers to have been cultivated in that country from at least 8000 B. C.

**WILLING HIM THE EARTH.**

The Last and Most Amazing Joke of Colonel Broadacre of Texas.

Colonel Broadacre of Texas, who was quite a wit in his way, had a lustrous young nephew, of whom he was not overfond, and when the colonel finally died with his boots on—a way they have in Texas—it was found that he had got even with the young man in question by face tiously willing him the earth.

The colonel wanted his sorrowing relatives to enjoy the joke as early in the reading of his last will and testament as possible, so he remembered his conceited nephew in the very first clause of the will, which ran as follows:

"To my well beloved (by himself) and self opinionated nephew, John Henry Broadacre, who has always wanted the earth, as the saying goes, I hereby give and bequeath said body or planet, for him and his heirs and assigns to have and to hold in fee simple forever, or as long as said planet, known as the earth, shall continue to revolve in its accustomed orbit. And I trust he will live long to enjoy the bequest and pick up a more useful stock of knowledge than he appears to be burdened with at the date this document is drawn."

The colonel's estate was worth a couple of millions, invested about equally in land and good sound security, and of course the other heirs had the grand snicker, so to speak, on John Henry.

It was very amusing indeed until John Henry's lawyer came forward and claimed every square inch of the colonel's landed estate for his client, on the ground that it was part of the earth which his uncle had willed him, and he was clearly entitled to it.

The other heirs pointed out the fact that the landed estate had been specifically bequeathed to them in the clauses of the will following that in which John Henry had been so handsomely remembered, but the wide awake lawyer stoutly contended—and said there wasn't a court in the country but would sustain him in so doing—that this portion of the will was null and void, as the testator had already disposed of every acre of his real estate in the first clause of the document, and no last will and testament ever made could give away the same piece of property twice.

In fact, he said, the strict letter of the law would justify his client in also claiming the securities belonging to Colonel Broadacre's estate, as the possessor of the earth was rightly entitled to all it contained.

It didn't look so much like a joke to the rest of the heirs as it did at first, and they finally clubbed together and bought off the colonel's bumptious nephew, who evidently had a bump of enterprise, among the rest, for a good round sum—up in the hundred thousands, it is said—in consideration of which he withdrew his claim to all that portion of the earth formerly owned by Colonel Broadacre.

John Henry rides around in his own carriage nowadays, and when people ask him if he isn't getting rather extravagant he simply closes his left eye for the space of perhaps a second in a thoughtful sort of way and says:

"Not unduly so, I guess, for a young man who is heir to the earth."

The moral of this story seems to be that facetiousness, though it may be the spice of life, is out of place in one's last will and testament, and also that the man who does his laughing after all the returns come in is far wiser than he who goes off at half cock.—Detroit Free Press.

**Bateman and Irving.**

There have been recent discussions concerning the why and the wherefore of the acceptance of "The Bells" by old Colonel Bateman. The fact of the matter was that the colonel was on his last legs and allowed Henry Irving to try Leopold Lewis' version of "Le Juif Polonais" as a last desperate remedy. Few people know that before that eventful night which started Irving's success a version of Erckmann-Chatriain's play, written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, had been produced at the Alfred theater (Marylebone) by Charles Harcourt under the name of Paul Zegers. Colonel Bateman never believed in "The Bells" at all and what is more never believed in Irving either until after his success as Mathias.—London Truth.

**Woman's Consideration For Woman.**

"Mamma," asked the little girl, pointing at the woman on the other side of the car, "what makes the lady wear her rings outside her glove?"

"Hush," said the mother in an aggravated stage whisper. "Don't be rude. The lady wears her rings outside her glove to keep them from blackening her fingers."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Object In Living.**

After all, what's the use of dying? There is a novelty in hanging around to see what is coming next.—St. Paul Dispatch.

**WHAT THEY EAT IN EGYPT.**

Kabob and Green Cakes Form an Egyptian Meal For Five Cents.

Margherita Arina Hamm, a clever writer on the New York Mail and Express, says that every country has its own little delicacies, and the British soldiers who pour into Egypt undoubtedly buy from the street hawkers the green cakes, and possibly the kabobs, for which the land of the Nile is famous.

The kabob is broiled meat, but is broiled in so ridiculous a fashion as to be really funny. The peddler uses a little charcoal furnace, something like those in use by our plumbers. In it he keeps up a small but hot fire. Attached to the side of the furnace is a lot of iron skewers. When a customer approaches, the hawkler takes a small piece of meat, mutton or goat, the latter being the most popular, cuts it with a sharp knife into a long ribbon, winds it around the skewer and places it over the charcoal fire. Some of the drippings are collected, and, with a little salt or salt and spice, makes a pleasant sauce for the kabob when it is done. The cooking is very rapid. What with the heat of the fire and the thinness of the meat, it is thoroughly done in two or three minutes.

The green cakes are nothing more or less than small wheaten cakes mixed with chopped green leaves of various kinds salted and baked in a slow oven. They are pale yellow, yellow gray and brownish gray, with irregular splashes of green on both the upper and lower surfaces. They are said to be very nourishing, and they are certainly very appetizing and palatable when fresh from the oven. Almost any kind of green leaf which is used as human food serves for making a green cake. The humble cabbage and the aristocratic petit pois vert, the watermelon rind and the celery top, the string bean and even the asparagus tip have been used for the purpose. In addition to the nutritious leaf there is nearly always a flavoring leaf. The commonest is parsley, and after this comes fenugreek, sorrel, bay and laurel.

The green cake of the market varies from 2 to 4 inches in width, but is rarely more than a quarter of an inch thick. About one-half are made by bakers and one-half by the women of the working classes.

**Rustus' Birthday.**

In the northern part of Georgia I came upon a negro cabin, and, as I approached, it became evident that some extraordinary commotion was going on within. In fact, shouts and yells of terror succeeded one another so rapidly that I hastened to see what could be the trouble.

As I drew rein before the door half a dozen ragged pickaninnies ran out. All but one of them were screaming and crying at the tops of their voices, while the odd one, as merry as the others were sad, began tumbling cartwheels and standing on his head. At this moment a man, evidently the head of the household, appeared in the doorway, and in answer to my inquiries gave me the following explanation of the mystery:

"Yer see, sah, dis is 'Rustus' birthday," indicating the one whose joyful antics I have just mentioned. "Now, I've powerful hard up jes' at present an didn't hab no money ter celebrate in de usual way. An it jes' bruck me up ter see de res' habin jes' as much fun as habin hisself. So, times bein so hard, de only way I could see was ter gib de res' all a lickin, an dar kinder raises 'Rustus' up ober de oddsers."

A quarter flung to 'Rustus' proved a charm that raised him still higher and drew the tears of the others in an instant. Happier children than these same pickaninnies as I rode away, a moment later, it would be hard to find.—Youth's Companion.

**Aunt Kruger.**

Mrs. Kruger, the wife of President Kruger of the Transvaal, who is an extremely homely woman, does nearly all her own housework, cooking meals, making her own bed, and always takes a hand in the family washing. When her husband has "state guests" to dinner the good lady will trust the task of waiting on the table to no one, and, donning a white apron, she performs the office of butler. Her husband has a private fortune of \$25,000,000, but it's "Auntie" Kruger's boast that they live on their "coffee money"—a perquisite of \$2,000 a year allowed them by the government.

**For Years I had Suffered From Telling of the Womb, Inflammation of the Stomach, and Weakness of the Female Organs.**

"I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found a perfect cure in it for these troubles." Mrs. Lizzie DrClerk, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

**THE BICYCLE GIRL**

Or Man—will find—that the—

**LIGHTNING HOT DROPS**

Is their friend as an external remedy for Pain, Sprains, Cuts, Scalds and Bruises and all like accidental ailments.

**CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.**

You'll find it of particular use when griped, faints in the stomach, or when nothing better for a cramp or Cholera Morbus.

See Size Labels Written on each of the 25c and 50c Bottles.

**HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,**  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

**Allen B. Whiskey**

**OLD COUNTRY SOAP**

**BEST and LARGEST BAR**

**of Good Soap**

**Ever Sold for 5c**

**Not the best CHEAP soap**  
**But the cheapest GOOD soap.**

**Sold Everywhere**

**ERIE**

**Railroad.**

Time Card in Effect  
June 14th, 1896.

**From LIMA, OHIO.**

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS**

The only safe, sure and reliable Female Pills ever offered to Ladies. Especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DE MOTIVE PENNYROYAL PILLS.

and take no other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.

**DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets

**LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX.**

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

**LADIES DO YOU KNOW**

**DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills**

are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, \$1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

**THE "TWIN COMET" and "LITTLE GIANT" LAWN SPRINKLERS**

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UNIQUE! EFFICIENT! LABOR SAVING!

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Highest Award at the Chicago Exposition. Send for circulars giving prices and testimonials.

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# THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoy the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

### IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

## WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

GEO. W. COE.

## Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 231 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

### ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Miss Lela Bowers is visiting friends at Delphos.

O. P. Dunlevy is home from Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zeller, of Bluffton, are in the city to-day.

L. S. Gordon, of Buckland, is registered at the French House.

Guy Killen, of Columbus Grove, was in the city last evening.

Charles C. Selfridge, of Chicago, is in the city, visiting his mother.

Letter carrier W. A. Morris and family are visiting relatives at Nevada, O.

Mrs. N. W. Cunningham, of Bluffton, is visiting Mrs. J. N. Hutchinson, of this city.

Harry Busche, of Columbus Grove, came over to Lima last evening to attend the concert.

Miss Della Creighton, of Ottawa, is visiting Miss Mamie O'Brien, of north Elizabeth street.

Miss Margaret Ellis left this morning for Kane, Penna., to spend the summer with her brother.

Mrs. Polls Von Blon, of north Pine street, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Schleif, in Chicago.

Mrs. H. G. Myers, who has been the guest of her sister in Toledo for the past week, will return home to-morrow.

Mrs. Meaney and Miss H. Kenney, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Akers, at the Hoffman House.

Mrs. C. A. Bonnett, of Columbiana, Ohio, who had been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. B. Callahan, has returned to her home.

Mrs. S. M. Shultz and son Leo, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deirich, left last evening for their home in Gallon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Connell, of Birmingham, Ala., arrived in the city this afternoon and will be the guests of his parents on north Jackson street for some time.

Miss Julia Connell, of north Jackson street, and her friend, Miss Kate Lavey, of Norwalk, returned to-day after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Connell, at Birmingham, Ala.

Sylvester Patrini, who has been in the fruit business with Cardosi Bros for the past six months, has sold out to the Messrs. Cardosi and will return with his family to Sharon, Pa., to-morrow.

Prof. De Mells,

clairvoyant, phrenologist and mind reader. Call at 212 S. Main street. Will remain until Wednesday, July 22. Sitting 25 cents. 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 43\*

It Will Melt in Your Mouth. Townsend's home boiled ham. Telephone 139 8 26

10c bar of Wool Soap for 5c. CARROLL & COONEY.

Feltz Bros. & Co.

Are selling their entire stock of Shirt Waists at half price. 4 46

## WHERE'S HARRISON

The Well Known Pawn Broker Strangely Missing.

### THREATENED TO SUICIDE.

Asked George Schaffer for a Razor With Which to Cut His Throat—Went Last Week About Four Weeks Ago—The Property Seized.

Thomas S. Harrison, who ran a pawn shop at 115 east Wayne street, is mysteriously missing. No one seems to know where he is or what he is doing, and many believe he has attempted suicide. He was last seen on Monday morning, June 22nd, about 6 o'clock. That morning he visited Hetrick's gun shop, which is next to his store, and stated that he was going to Chicago. He told others that he was going to New York, but it is believed that he went to neither place, as he has not purchased tickets from any of the railroad ticket agents, and was not seen leaving Lima on any of the railroads. Harrison runs a general pawn shop and lived by himself in a small room in the rear of his shop. He boarded himself part of the time, and at other times took his meals at Geo. M. Schaffer's boarding house, a few doors east of his place of business. The morning he left he took his breakfast at Schaffer's place and afterwards took his valise that had been left there and told Mrs. Schaffer that he was going away. He went to his store and placed a card in the window stating he would return the last of the week, but has not since been seen there. For a long time he had been drinking heavily, grew despondent, and frequently remarked that he was tired of life and was going to commit suicide. A few days before he left he was in Schaffer's saloon, where he took a razor from his pocket and remarked that he was going to cut his throat. To prevent the despondent fellow from harming himself, Schaffer took the razor from him. He visited other places and asked for a razor, seeming determined to end his life. He owed considerable money at the time of his departure, but left nothing from which his creditors could realize anything. He was indebted to Friedman & Jackman about \$17 for cigars which he had bought from them. Yesterday this firm obtained judgment in Justice Atmure's court for the amount due them and execution was issued on the judgment. Constable Mummaugh went to his place of business to take charge of his shop but found very little of any value. Harrison had had quite a number of watches, revolvers and some jewelry in his possession. It was all second-hand matter which he had bought or given loans on. Among the watches were several that he had taken to sell on commission for another broker. All this was gone and he evidently must have packed what valuables he had on hand and taken them with him. The constable found several boxes of cigars, all of which had been opened. He also found seven showcases and a lot of old clothing but of no value. Harrison owned considerable, but his possessions were mortgaged. His room was found in a filthy and dilapidated condition. On the wall hung his picture and that of his wife. He has no relatives in this part of the state, lived a life of solitude, and at most times was under the influence of liquor. He complained to Mr. Hetrick that times were hard and he had no business, and often wished that he was dead. It is believed by many that he has carried out the wish.

### TALES OF THE TOWN.

A man named Dwyer was locked up last night for drunkenness.

Mrs W. L. Mackenzie, of west Market street, entertained a number of her old school friends at her home, yesterday afternoon.

The friends of Harry Barker, clerk for McCauley & Biggs, will be sorry to hear that he is dangerously sick with malarial fever at his rooms on east Wayne street.

Rev. Acomb, of Minneapolis, will preach in West Lima Mission Chapel Friday evening, July 17th, at 7:30. Everybody invited to attend. S. P. OVERHOLTZ, Pastor.

### GEORGE GOT MARRIED.

And Now Another Girl Claims that He is Her Child's Papa.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning George Wood, a young man living in the country, north of West Cairo, was arraigned before Justice Atmure upon a charge of being the father of a babe that was born to Miss Sylvia Guy, June 8th.

Miss Guy appeared before Justice Atmure yesterday and signed an affidavit in which Wood is charged with being the father of her child, and Wood was brought to this city last night by Constables Mummaugh and Miller.

The case was given a preliminary hearing this morning, and after hearing the testimony Justice Atmure bound Wood over to court in the sum of \$500. Wood gave bond for the amount and was released.

Wood was recently married to another young lady.

The defendant in this case is not Geo. Wood, the bicycle racing man.

### DESERTED.

Mrs Emma Stepleton Sues Jessie W. Stepleton for a Divorce and Alimony.

Emma Stepleton has filed a divorce suit against Jessie W. Stepleton. In her petition she states that no children have been born to them, but a young child, now four years old, was adopted by them when it was three weeks old.

In her charges Mrs. Stepleton says that her husband has been guilty of gross neglect of duty in that he left her on the 2nd day of March, 1896, and has since failed to provide her and their child with food and clothing and the common necessities of life, so that she has been compelled by her own exertions to labor and provide for herself. She alleges, also, that he has at divers times been guilty of using profane and indecent language towards her. She inherited \$200 after their marriage, which he invested in lot 2621 of the Smith heirs' addition, in Lima. A house was built and a mortgage given by her to the Home Savings and Loan Association.

She prays for a divorce and that reasonable alimony may be allowed her pending the suit, and that the defendant will be ordered to give her alimony, that the title of the property may be quieted against any future interest, and that she may be given the custody of the child, and also that she may be restored to her maiden name.

### Notice, Humane Society.

There will be an important meeting of this society this evening at 7:30, in the rooms of the Board of Education. It is desired that all members be present.

Mrs. Geo. RALL, Pres.

### Remember

That teeth made by our New Method are guaranteed to fit. If they don't fit they will not cost you a cent.

Dr. CHASE, Metropolitan block.

The ladies of Epworth church, will serve ice cream and cake in the room south of Watson's grocery Saturday evening, July 18.

finale, the Goddess of Liberty, and singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Throughout the entire historical review the tableaux were interspersed with songs of the different nations and armies. In the choruses members of the Lima Choral Society assisted, and the military scenes were improved upon by the appearance of Company C in fatigue uniform.

### SOCIETY EVENT.

Mrs. A. A. Scott and Daughter Entertain in Honor of Their Guest.

A pretty social event occurred last night at the residence of A. A. Scott, on Bellefontaine avenue. Mrs. Scott and daughter entertaining a number of friends in honor of their guest Miss Sprague, of Bluffton, Ind. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the reception was a delightful one. The guests enjoyed music and dancing until 11 o'clock, when refreshments were served.

At a late hour the guests departed for their respective homes, declaring the event one of the most delightful of the season.

### A DEAD CITY.

Lima Citizens Purchase Dwellings at Findlay

For Almost Nothing, and Ship Them to this City—Lima a Striking Contrast to Findlay.

Our neighboring gas city (Findlay) certainly deserves the sympathy of the more fortunate cities of Ohio. A few years ago she was a prosperous, booming town, and promised much for all who came to gather wealth within her limits. But, unlike her neighbors, a terrific reaction followed the activity occasioned by the discovery of natural gas. Many business blocks and dwellings that were built with the idea of speculation, are now standing without being occupied. Taxes are high and many homes can there be secured free from rent if the persons taking them will keep their buildings in good condition and pay the taxes.

Lima stands in a striking contrast to the county seat of Hancock county. After the first oil boom here Lima did not fall into a state of decay, but has ever since continued in a steady and prosperous growth. The business blocks are all occupied and new ones are continually being constructed in compliance with the increasing demand for more room. To-day renters are scarcely able to secure a house, and all over the city new houses are everywhere being built. The population is growing at a rapid rate and each day brings new people to our city. The building and loan associations are doing a wonderful business, which speaks volumes for the satisfactory growth of Lima. The demand for new houses is so great that citizens here this week have gone to Findlay and bought good dwellings there for \$50 that cost hundreds of dollars to erect. They were torn apart and shipped to Lima, and are now being used in the building of new houses on the South Side. Before long the city of Lima will annex Findlay as a suburb.

The diamond prizes to be given away at the national circuit bicycle meet, July 26, are now on display in Adolph Fox's show window, 224 north Main street. 36 2t

For Bargains in Muslin, Prints, Wash Fabrics, Towelings, Table Linens, etc, go to Feltz Bros. & Co. 4 4t

### CONTERNO'S BAND.

A First Class Entertainment Enjoyed by a Magnificent Audience.

A magnificent audience of 1,500 to 2,000 people greeted Dr. G. E. Conterno and his band at the ball park last night. Considering the unfavorable weather the audience was far greater than had been expected.

The preliminary consisted of five numbers, the feature of which was the rendition of "Ivan, the Terrible," an overture composed by Dr. Conterno. The other numbers of the preliminary concert were popular pieces and well rendered.

The chief feature of the entertainment was the historical musical spectacle, "Battles of Our Nation," arranged and directed by Dr. Conterno. The opening was given in music, describing the peaceful and happy state of the colonies. Then the American colonists arise in arms to fight for their just right, and next comes the battle of Bunker Hill, illustrated with a painting that was raised at the rear of the music stand and transformed into a beautiful tableau with red lights, fire works and cannonading. The second tableau was of Washington crossing the Delaware, preceded by the tolling of the Liberty Bell. Tableau No. 3 was the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781. Number 4 was the naval battle of the U. S. frigate, Constitution, and the Guerriere in 1812; number 5 was the capture of the city of Mexico in 1848; number 6, Life on the Plantation, 1848-61; number 7, the Bombardment of Fort Sumter, 1861; number 8, the surrender of Gen. Lee, 1865; number 9, Review of the G. A. E. in Washington, 1865, and the

## NO CHANGE TO-DAY.

For Five Days there Has Been a Falling Market.

### THE PRODUCER IS HAPPY.

But Apprehensive that He May Hear Something Drop To-morrow—The Price Getting Too Low for Comfort—General Notes.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

North Lima oil. . . . . \$ 35  
South Lima oil. . . . . 32  
Indiana oil. . . . . 32  
Pennsylvania oil. . . . . 30

### THE ORANGE FIELD.

Ephraim Miller No. 7 is due this week.

The Sun Oil Co. is not pushing the drill very fast.

Drilling has begun on the Coney Carls farm.

A location for well No. 1 has been made on the D. F. Thompson farm.

The Ohio well on the Flora Ewing farm is due to come in this week.

Rigs for 11 and 12 on the Jesse Montgomery farm, are going up this week.

Billy O'Neal is still fishing for his tools in the Harriet Ewing well, that caved in.

The McCreery well is still plugging away and will probably be completed next week.

Bigger No. 2 will be in this week. It is in the northeast corner of his farm, near the road.

The Sun Co.'s well on the Nettle Ryan farm is due this week. It was expected in last week.

The Buffalo Oil Co. has put a house on the back part of Isaac Thompson's farm for the pumper's use.

No. 8 on the Marion Montgomery farm and 10 on the Jesse Montgomery farm, are due this week. Both are Bowlius wells.

Allen Thompson No. 6 cased Monday, and if the work goes on real lively will reach sand Saturday. The rig is also up for No. 7.

The Lee Main well, drilled by the Paragon, is so light a producer as to be worthless. Its neighbor, the Marshall well, is due this week.

Asa Battles, Jr., places his June income at about \$1,000. His wells produced fifty-three tanks of oil. The Sun Co.'s income off the farm would be about \$1,725 for that month.—Ada Record.

### BLUFFTON FIELD.

The Venango Oil Co. has drilled in a 15 barrel well on the Kinsey farm, near McComb.

G. S. Dorsey's No. 1 on the Philip Smith farm, near Rawson, is reported to be a very good one.

The Ohio's No. 1 on the W. R. Bell, section 9, has been completed, and is doing 60 barrels per day.

The Ohio's No. 4 on the B. K. Elzay farm was shot Tuesday. It came in very light, but the shot improved it.

The F. Harpster No. 1, section 19, was completed and shot by the Ohio last week. It made 40 barrels in the first 24 hours.

The Sun's No. 11 on the Asa Battles, Jr., will drill in this week. This makes thirteen producing wells on this farm.

The Ohio's Adam Goetzinger No. 1, section 9, was shot Wednesday. It had a little oil and gas, but no water, before shooting.

The Ohio shot the Cook No. 7 Wednesday. It responded with 60 barrels the first 24 hours. Drilling has begun on No. 8.

No. 1 on the Ohio's Robert Battles farm was 60 feet in the sand Tuesday evening, with the hole full of oil and salt water, and it flowed several times. It was shot Wednesday.

The Ohio has succeeded several

times in exhausting the salt water in the J. S. Jennings well, section 12, Bluffton township, but no trace of oil has yet been found. It is 74 1/2 feet in the sand, and tools are being moved in to put it down to 100 feet, than 75 feet in the hope of finding pay sand.

While shooting No. 1 on the Oh Robert Battles farm, Monday the last shell exploded just below casing, as it was being let down, probably from a piece of rock falling down on the firing head. The casing dropped down about two feet. When the explosion occurred the team being hitched up to the glycerine wagon, but only the two horses traces had been hooked. The horse jumped forward and the wagon dropped down and ran into the wagon. The horses continued to run, and the wagon, containing the empty cans and a few full, turned a somersault and sent stuff flying in every direction. A can of glycerine had one corner mashed in by coming in contact with a joint of pipe, but fortunately it did not explode.

### CELINA FIELD.

Le Blond well No. 2 came in Wednesday evening of last week, when fourteen feet in the sand was flowing, making the greatest flow far of any well in the field.

Raudabaugh well No. 2 is ready for spudding.

Reservoir Oil Co.'s well No. 2 is a fair producer, while No. 2 is pump 125 barrels a day and is considered one of the best in the field.

### NOTES.

To-day, for the first time in days, there was no change in the market.

A Findlay Gas Co. employee went out to test the rock pressure in a well one day last week, and when he had opened up the well the tank exploded, and the man picked up 100 feet away with a broken leg and arm.

The biggest day's pumping done yet by the new Buckeye pump station here was something more than 1,900 barrels, and the cost for their gas engine was less than fifty cents. Had they been using coal, we are told that the expense would have been about \$5.—Ada News

### Go to Townsend's Market.

For spring chickens and home hams. Telephone 139.

### COURT HOUSE NEWS.

#### NEW CASES.

John F. Glazer vs. David Ke and Frank Frankfurter. Cognovit. The Lima Lutheran Educational Association vs. H. Merrigold. Transcript.

#### PROBATE OFFICE.

An order of private sale was issued in the case of William Cochran, represented by the assignee, William Cunningham.

Jesse Huber filed his distribution accounts in the case of Charles Huber deceased.

The ladies of Epworth church will serve ice cream and cake in the room south of Watson's grocery Saturday evening, July 18.

### Rehearsal This Evening.

The scholars of the Congregational Sabbath school are urgently requested to attend the rehearsal for Children's Day music, at 7:30 p. m. evening. JACOB CUSTER, Supr.

#### Ready Made

Seamless Sheets for 39 cts. each, Feltz's

# GENTLEMEN

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